DRESS OF THE NEW ENGLANDERS.

The boots and shoes worn by the earlier set-

The women, old and young, wore flanne

coming up to the elbow. Round gowns had not

then come in fashion; so they wore aprons. The

shoes were either of thick or thin leather, broad-

cloth, or worsted stuff, all with heels an inch and

a half high, with peaked toes turned up in a

point. They generally had small, very small

A JEW'S OPINION OF THE SAVIOR.

Mr. Noah, of New York, himself a Jew by pro-

"It has been said, and with some commenda

tions on what was called my liberality, that I did

not in this discourse term Jesus of Nazareth an

impostor. I have never considered him as such.

The impostor generally aims at temporal pow-

er-attempts to subsidize the rich and weak be

liever, and draw around him followers of influ-

ence, whom he can control. Jesus was free from

fanaticism; his was a quiet, subdued, retiring

faith; he mingled with the wretched, avoided the

of evening he sought shelter in the secluder

groves of Olivet, or wandered pensively on th

hores of Galilee. He sincerely believed in his

mission. He courted no one, flattered no one

in his political denunciations he was pointed an

severe-in his religion calm and subdued. These

are not the characteristics of an impostor; but,

admitting that we give a different interpretation to

his mission, when 150 millions believe in his

divinity, and we see around us abundant evi-

dences of the happiness, good faith, mild govern

ment, and liberal feeling, which spring from his

religion, what right has any one to call him an

impostor? That religion which is calculated to

In the following extract, we have an eloquen

From the days of Constantine, when church

and state were first united, when the Christian re-

ligion was used as an instrument to carry out po-

litical objects, all has been confusion, the admix-

ture of pagan worship, in which the mildness, charity, simplicity, and beauty of primitive Chris-

"The sun of that faith, as I have already said

only rose at the period of the Reformation, and

has gone on gradually shedding its mild rays

over the whole world. It only rose for us; for

since that period we have enjoyed comparative

tranquility. But free by law, we are not so by

public opinion; prejudice still scowls upon us,

denying us that estimation, that influence, that

portion of worldly honors and rights, which should

appertain to good citizens of every faith. We

are not fully incorporated into the family of man-

tians in practice; they have assumed to them-

selves the right to punish, the right to judge, the

right to condemn, and the afflictions under which

the chosen people have suffered from an assump-

tion of these rights, have entailed an awful respon-

sibility upon Christians. Vengeance belongeth to

me, saith the Lord; but it has been wrested from

him by man. Where is the warrant for this per-

secution of the Jews, this innate feeling of hostil-

ty and prejudice against them, on the part of

Christians? Not in the gentle and forgiving

more charitable; he forgave the Jews with all

his heart, for any wrongs to him; he prayed for them, loved them, and declared that he died for

them; and yet those who profess to walk in his

to forgive as he forgave, and to love the children for the Father's sake. We have lost all—country, government, kingdom and power. You have it all—it is yours. It was once ours. It is again

to be restored to us. Dismiss, therefore, from

great events which are to follow. They are

kindness of their great Master; his example was

kind. Christians by profession are not all Chris-

tianity were wholly lost.

make mankind great and happy, cannot be a false

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Vol. XVIII. | A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

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Printer, 37 Cornhill.

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from the soul.

songs.

CARLYLE.

ING.

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For the Herald and Journal.

THE BURMAN'S QUESTION.

BY REV. WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.

. M Do the disciples in America drink ardent spirits 7 10 Men, crossing the blue wave, have told To Burmah of the God who first Spoke out this starry world of old,-To whom the stars and worlds are dust.

His voice we bear, and we obey ! Nor fear contempt, or shame, or loss; Once proudly vile, we now will lay Our folly's pride beneath the cross.

We'll bear reproaches for His suke Who for the Burmese died, and we Will freely persecution take

For Him whose blood bath stained the tree.

Yet linw may we the censure meet, That spots Religion's levely robe, And shows an idol on the seat

Of Him who grasps and guides the globe 1

> For far beyond the Indian sea, Where heaven lets down unwonted light, His purchased followers bend the knee To Alcohol, the fiend of night. Our hearts for God !- yet while we doubt,

And fear, like those, to yield Him up, Around us rings the scornful shout, " Do your disciples kiss the cup ?" Do western Christians fondly reach The bottle to a neighbor's lip?

A deed that Boodh may never teach ! A cup Gaudama duret not sip ! Men of the clime where Truth has trod.

Earth's million falsehoods to condemn. Tell us, seek they another God ? Or is not Jesus God for them 1

For the Herald and Journal.

ITINERANCY.

Mr. Editor,-Amongst us in New England, itinerancy has almost ceased, and with it we have nearly ceased to be aggressive. Mr. Horne once said the Methodists encompass a district of country, and continually make incursions into it, and increase their preachers accordingly. And he added-there is nothing in the missionary line they may not attempt and achieve. But we no longer answer this description. We are as verily stationed or settled (for one or two years) as the standing order. And each preacher has his small spot of labor, and in it ne ordinarily stays. Wesley, Coke, Asbury, did ve ever dream of such an itinerancy? With the practice we have lost the spirit of itinerancy. There is no longer that spirit of enterprize that we once possessed. There are and have been many villages of good size, (and they are increasing over the country,) in which are no Methodist society. In some of these the Baptists and Congregationalists, have formed societies before our eyes, and when we had the better opportunity. The Lord bless them in so doing; but this does not excuse our apathy. And is there not a deficiency in our very plan, as it is now? Whose it to introduce Methodism where it is not? It belongs to every one in general, and to none in particular. But do we not increase our places to preach? O, yes! We increase greatly. And how is it done? A small handful of the Lord's broken creation meet together, and they want eaching, and sometimes a local, sometim traveling-no, not traveling, a stationed preacher, supplies them for a short time, when they must be taken into the work, and be regularly supplied with a preacher, whether they can support him or not. And these places where the people cannot, or will not, support a preacher, are now very numerous amongst us. Perhaps it may be said to be benevolent to supply such places. In that case, whose is the benevolence? It is not the Bishops' and Presiding Elders'. They suffer nothing from it. Where, then, is the benevolence? It might be the preacher's, who suffers with half a support, if he did it willingly, but there is no unwilling benevolence.

We would say to Br. C. that there is yet hope. I is not yet too late to revive the itinerant system of labor among us. All new small appointments, incapable of self-support, ought to be arranged into small encuits, in connection with each other, or with older neighboring appointments. It is not too late yet for some such amendment. The greatest objection to overcome is the false impression among the preachers, that the education of the people of New England to hold pastorates is insurmountable. Not so thought Wesley and his successors in old England, where the staid parish system had existed for hundreds of years. To this day, the Wesleyan preachers are itinerant, even in the large cities of London and Liverpool. They have no more thought of giving up this plan of labor, than of abandoning Methodism

For the Herald and Journal.

THE PURITAN, AND ITS ARTICLES ON METHODISM.

Mr. Editor,-A recent correspondent of yours makes allusion to an article published several ago in Parsons Cooke's Puritan, said to have been written by "a man on Cape Cod." Perhaps no article has appeared of late years, more replete with gross misrepresentation of Methodism than article, if we except "Letters on Methodism," published some years since, under the eye of an Association with which the said Parsons Cooke was at the time connected. Our lamented Meritt reviewed in an able manner said Letters," in which he demonstrated the falsity of many of the statements, the incorrectness of the alleged facts, to the "malice aforethought" of the letters. He showed, in a word, somebody had borne false witness against his neighbor. As the "letters" appeared incog., course no one was responsible for them; o course, after Merrit's review, no one appeared or their vindication. Their real author tained a "silence" as "dignified" as Mr. Cooke represents a certain other Parsons to have assimed on another occasion. Verily, "discretion

is the better part of valor." " He that fights and runs away, May live to fight another day."

It is not to be wondered at, that he who could anction "Letters on Methodism," and endorse the Cape Cod article on the same obnoxious ism. should publish its doctrines as "Semi-Pelagian." The authorship of the celebrated letters of unius has not been more the object of curiosity among the literati, than the source from which the article that first appeared in the "Puritan has been to us. Like the "Letters," it appeared incog, and like them, was professedly published with the countenance of an Association of Congregational clergymen.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1847.

Your correspondent seems to instinute that these parts are indispensable to the whole; and who can be considered until the parties can aim as well assented of studying what we can do without, as it supposed, from family semblance. These facilities have recently come to my knowledger, and spooks, that the confidence was presented to the family of the study of the study in some studying what we can do without, and supposed the timber good. It is family to said article 2—A clergyman read before an Association on the time, an article style of the timber good of the state of portations and solid to to keep the timber good. It is family to said article 2—A clergyman read before the state of tion of the ninth commandment, even after a selfishness. The words of the old poet are litergodly sort, and not merely on account of dam- ally true in this case-

Such being the facts, Mr. Cooke must be regarded as endorser of the article, and as " partaker of other men's sins," till he shall make the

limits of the Christian brotherhood extend no farther in their regard than their sect extends. "O that some power the gift would gie 'em

To see themselves as others see 'em.

From all that is contrary to Christian charity good Lord deliver us!" Hoping for a more friendly acquaintance with my friend of the Puritan, I subscribe myself,

Yours, &c., Princeton, Mass., Dec. 20.

THE PHYSICIAN'S SABBATH.

Dr. Golding Bird recently addressed the classes at Guy's Hospital, London, and made the follow-

world, the other pointing out his course toward the next, were all that were essential to his well being, so long as he remained free from the inroads of disease, or effects of accident. But with this. If you had not opposed my nomination, I world, and with it its companion disease."

"Thus formed and thus endowed, the human organism is complete, and requires only the at the ballot box." breath of life to be breathed into its nostrils to render it a moving, sentient, responsible being, and the master-piece of its Creator."

"The bow should not always be kept bent; the string should be occasionally loosed, but let this be done by a proper variation of your studies, and by the exchange, when the opportunities offer, of mental labor for healthy bodily exercise. boldly declare to you is the most certain mode of more. religious and moral feelings tell you, on reflecnor dim the eye, so much as a night's intemperance. All gratifications of this kind are as evanescent as they are delusive, and too generally bring their own punishments with them.

presented to you the best guide and monitor on and scorned as base, by all just-minded men. earth, whilst it is your only one to a happy eter-

of medicine, when it will be your honor and considered "a good or sure shot." manner of disases."

For the Herald and Journal.

UTILITARIANISM OF METHODISM. Br. Stevens,-I feel it a duty, in my humble

"To mark the age, shoot folly as it flies, And eatch the living manners as they rise,"

especially so as I behold the tendency of the

"progressive spirit of the age."
Methodism has been justly called "A child of Providence." Following their paternal guide, its the word is given, and they fire. This is kep founders sought to render the system eminently up for days. It is kept up until the cool observer utilitarian; and they left us our peculiarities, such or the experienced trainer, and the parties them as classes, Quarterly Meetings, Itinerancy, Presid- selves, know that the eye and ear are familiarly ing Eldership, and Episcopacy. Now, were I to employ the homely figure of a wheel, wood or made on the field of blood. "iron," I am not particular, I should call the But as this bracing the nerves is an all-impor bers on trial, in full, leaders, stewards, exhorters, to, if the parties waver at all. Indeed, it is rareand local preachers; and supporting, as they ly omitted by regular duelists. Four or five unitedly do, all the other parts—the linerancy, friends stand round the parties; some before

doings. These facts I had from the Rev. Enoch and neither can say of the other, I have no need Pratt, the author of the Reminiscences. These of thee. But Dr. Bond tells us, in the Advocate of statements being true, the responsibility of the Nov. 24, concerning this felly department, "We article rests alone upon the Secretary of the As- think they are indispensable in some places, sociation, and the Puritan uttered that which was while we think a different arrangement, less ex erroneous when it claimed the sanction of the pensive and equally efficient, might be continued same for its publication. I have said the respon- for others." Now to me, (I say it reverently,) sibility rests alone upon the Secretary; but did not justice to all concerned require that the As- broached, and by such high authority, I really sociation's disclaimer should have equal publicity with the article itself? Till this be done, the Association is not altogether clear in this matter. I have not the name of the Secretary in mind with sufficient positiveness to utter it. Suffice it to say, he was subsequently assigned before a bound to tell here. say, he was subsequently arraigned before a bound to tell how-for as yet it has proved an "jury of his country" for, and found guilty of, Utopian idea. There ever have been those, and slandering his neighbor, and has since gone to there are some even now, who clamor for a change the far West. May he live to repent his viola- in this respect; but it generally arises from sheer

> " Passions are likened best to floods and streams, The shallow murmur—the deep are dumb."

For one, I think if care is taken to have the great whole of Methodism composed of suitable It is indeed lamentable that some can see the timber in all its parts, it will continue to roll, world only with sectarian eyes, and that the bearing the car of salvation on to certain victory. N. E. Conference, Dec. 15. H. M. B.

DUELING.

We copy the following from the Raleigh Register, of North Carolina:—
"We regret to learn that Henry F. Harris,

Esq., a member of the last Legislature, from Pitt county, was killed in a duel, on Friday morning last, at the Half-Way House, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, a short distance within the Virginia side of the line, by E. C. Yellowly, Esq., of the same county."

Mr. Harris was an impetuous, ill disciplined, passionate man. He was the Whig Representaing beautiful allusion to the value of the Sab- tive, last year, from his district. Mr. Yellowly, bath to medical men:—
Who is amiable, yet resolute, opposed his nomination. Harris was returned by only fifteen majorology,) the one teaching man his path in this ity, when the party could have given him hun-

> should have had the usual majority. "I opposed your nomination," replied Yellowly, " as I had a right to do, but I supported you

Thereupon Harris struck him-they clinched -and were separated. Many supposed this would end the matter. But Harris returned to his room, there armed himself with a doublebarrel gun, and pursued Yellowly, swearing he would shoot him in the first place he met him. The citizens here interfered, and bound both parties to keep the peace for twelve months.

But though the letter of the law was kept, its With infinite wisdom and parental kindness have spirit was violated. Every day, and often by the commands of Holy Writ been directed to moonlight, Harris was out practicing, until he this very matter; for, even if I dare for an in- had perfected himself. When the year had exstant to look upon the command, "Keep holy pired, the parties met, and the aggressor fell!the Sabbath day," in any other light than that of He died by the hand of his brother, in the midst rendering grateful homage to Omniscience, I of his long engendered and bitter hate! He would venture to allude to the influence of a day died, his last endeavor being to rob that brother of Sabbath or rest upon your own bodily and of his life! The dead sleep; the survivor, living. mental health. The cessation from secular duties though innocent as the duelist ever can be, will on one day in the week, I would distinctly and mourn the blood he shed, and know peace never

avoiding the bad influence on the health contigent | Is it not strange, that man should resort to so on a life of study. All pleasures which your savage and barbarous a practice? Is it not a marvel that he should deliberately inflict a double ion, are improper and sinful, must be avoided. murder-first, upon his adversary, and, second, Six months' hard study will not pale the cheek, a more terrible one upon himself? And for what? An insult!-breath hastily or hotly poured out. This, honor says, must be atoned for, and the price is blood, human blood-the life God has given, and which none but God has the "There is, gentlemen, but one mode of forti- right to take. Honor! There is not a step fying yourselves against loose temptations, which taken-from the first conception to the last act the experience of ages has shown to be infalli- of the duel-not a line penned-not an arrangeble; it is the heartfelt consciousness of being ment made-which is not marked by dishonor, responsible for your actions to a higher power by meanness, by a species of trick and manageto that Almighty Being whose protection never fails you, and who, in His revealed Word, has

Trace the history of a duel. A challenge passes. What is the first step "I feel pleasure in borrowing the glowing which follows, as a general rule? That the parwords of a late distinguished ethical writer, and ties put themselves under immediate training. in his language to excite your emulation, and ani- They get the best pistols; friends go out with mate your zeal, by reminding you of the high them; they take a sapling as a mark; they fire functions of your holy missions as practitioners at that, until they can hit it easily, until they are felicity to be engaged in an occupation which neats do not meet each other in the glow of pasleads you, like our blessed Lord during his abode sion, or ere the blood has cooled, and settle their on earth, to go about doing good, and curing all differences at once. The crack of the pistol is not the immediate consequence of the insult of-fered, or the injury done. But deliberately they go to work, and work hard and constantly, unti hey can rim a tree no bigger round than a man's thumb. When this is accomplished, they have

taken the first step. The next is, to accustom the nerves to th shock of firing. A man may fire well when he is shooting alone! But the crack of a gun, shot by another, may so startle him as to drive him wide of the mark. To this crack he must be thoroughly accustomed. The first step is, consequently, to use cork balls in the practice. ground is measured; mock seconds are put in proper places; a mock opponent stands opposite

-made up, as they are, of mem- ant matter, another course of training is resorted the "spokes"—the Presiding Elders, the "fel-some back, some in front of him; as the word lies"—and the Episcopacy, the "tire." All is given—are you ready—prepare—fire—they

party gets his own second, he has an advantage head, at an unusually early period. His hair equal sometimes to half, and at others, to a full, count. This any one may readily perceive by was tied behind, and dressed with powder. His face was round and florid, his eyes black, and pronouncing the usual command-Are you ready his manners courteus and amiable. He was Gov--prepare-fire,-One, two, three-in different ernor in 1800, and Senator in Congress for three tones, and with slower or quicker movement.

years from 1814. He died in 1827, aged 69. Third. There is a good deal in the dress .-Every object, such as a button, or breast pin, or any thing which makes a contrast, is carefully removed. The usual dress for the duelist is a large, light morning wrapper, made as near the color of the earth as may be. This is starched. Thus the adversary cannot fix his sight upon any tlers of New England were coarse, clumped, particular spot, and, as it bags out, he is liable particular spot, and, as it bags out, he is liable square-toed, and adorned with enormous buckles. to mistake the true position of the body. And If any boots made their appearance, prodigious then the parties are drilled to put the body in as was the thumping as they passed up the aisles of small a compass as possible, so as to guard the the church; for a pair of boots was expected to vital parts, as far as it can be done. last a man's life. The tops were short, but very

If neither party is hurt, after firing, they make wide-formed, one might suppose, with a special up, and have a laugh over it. If one falls, the adaptation to rainy weather—collecting the water other escapes as if he knew he had done a felon as it fell, and holding an ample bath for the feet and ankles!

This is a brief outline of this honorable practice! The reader has in the details given—more gowns in winter. The young women wore, in or less true of all Southern dueling—a picture the summer, wrappers or shepherd-dress, and of the course which honorable men pursue in en- about their ordinary business, did not wear stock deavoring to slay each other! Could any thing, ings and shoes. They were usually contented in itself, be more degrading or contemptible?—
Is there any practice, weak or vain, more richly deserving the ridicule and scorn of all brave men? It is a map of human weakness and meanness- short, and did not come below the elbow. On -an insult to every manly feeling and religious holidays, they wore one, two, or three ruffles on principle, and should be hooted out of civilized each arm—the deepest of which were sometimes society as the foul and irreligious blot of a rude nine to ten inches. They wore long gloves, and barbarous age.-Louisville Examiner.

THE POPE AND REFORM.

In one of Mr. Roussell's late letters from France to the New York Evangelist, he speaks of the muffs, and some wore masks.—Hall's Book of Pope as having put himself at the head of the reform movement in Italy, and says that this has awakened anew the enthusiasm of the people in his favor. Shouts, fetes, illuminations, are the methods of its demonstration. "Further, we cannot deny that the liberty of the press granted in Tuscany, will be dangerous to the ecclesias-fession, has expressed the following opinions of tical power, to the abuses of the church, to the Jesus, the true Mesiah, which will be new to one is disquieted at this. One sees in it only political, social interests—an evident proof that Christian religion:

The seed sown cannot reasonably fail of coming the common of the Christian religion: at the bot om the Italians count their religion as a trivial thing, and hold for certain that in a few years it will be attacked in all parts, even in the bosom of Italy." Mr. R. adds the following statements concerning the Pope, and the salutary influence he is exerting on the Italian mind, and in favor of Protestantism generally :

It is a fact worthy of observation, that the Catholic clergy of France and of Ireland follow the Pope in his liberal course. The Archbishop of Paris has recently ordered prayers to be said in behalf of the Papal reforms; the Bishop of Digne has done the same; many Irish bishops, united for another object, have followed this example. It appears evident to me, that the superior clergy strive to gain popular favor by keeping pace with the age. It is the alliance pre-dicted in the Apocalypse. The same will happen to the Romish clergy which I have foreseen for kings; its political concessions will dispose it to make them in religion. But on this subject the people are not in haste to ask any thing.-They are indifferent; and I believe that if a General Council should decide that two and two make five, the public would not even take any notice of it! The concessions of the ciergy make the people more exacting, but nothing is gained to the cause of the church, and the mistake of the priests lies here-while bartering heaven for earth, they cause their wares to be despised, and ruin their market; their gems are appeal to the justice and liberality of Christians: no longer desired at any price, since they have been proved spurious.

"Would you believe that the Pope, as if to show the little value in which he holds his Catholic faith, has just caused to be executed for himself a full length portrait-of whom? Of the Grand Turk? If he had accepted it, I should think it a simple matter, but himself ordering, without any necessity, the portrait of the represen'ative of the false prophet, in order to place it by the side of the pictures of his friends, is not this at least a strange thing?"

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF DISTIN-GUISHED MEN.

The following descriptions are taken from Sul-SAMUEL ADAMS was of common size, of muscu

aa form, light blue eyes, light complexion, and erect in person. He wore a tie wig, cocked hat, and red cloak. His manner was very serious. At the close of his life, and probably from early times, he had a tremulous motion of the head, which probably added to the solemnity of his elequence, and this was in some measure associated with his voice. He was one of the most ardent of the patriots before, and during the Revolution. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1794 to 1796, and died in 1803, at the age of 81.

FISHER AMES was above middle stature, and well formed. His features were not strongly marked. His forehead was neither high nor meek and lowly steps, refuse to feel as he felt, expansive. His eyes were blue, and of middling size; his mouth handsome; his hair black, and short on the forehead, and in his latter years unpowdered. He was very erect, and when speaking he raised his head, or rather his chin, which was the most prominent part of his face. His your hearts all prejudice which still lurks there air, manner, and countenance, were those of an against the favored people of God; and consider honest and sincere man. He died at Dedham, their preservation as a light and beacon for the July 4, 1808, at the age of 50.

JAMES BOWDOIN was tall and dignified in ap- worthy of your love, confidence, and respect. Is pearance. His usual dress, as Governor, was a it nothing to have such fathers, and founders of gray wig, cocked hat, white broadcloth coat and their faith, as Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; such waistcoat, red small clothes, and black silk stock. mothers as Rebecca, Leah, and Rachel; such il-

OFFICE OVER No. 7 Cornhill. No. 52.

revere and hold sacred at this day? Is it nothing to have erected the Temple of Jerusalem, when the priesthood and the Levites presented their votive and expiatory offerings to Most High? Is it nothing, my friends, to have outlived all the High pations of the party and to have outlived all the High. Is it nothing, my friends, to have outlived all the nations of the earth, and to have survived all who sought to ruin and destroy us? Where are those who fought at Marathon, Salamia, and Platea? Where are the Generals of Alexander, the mighty myriads of Xerxes; where are the bones of those which once whitened the plains of Troy? We only hear of them in the pages of history.

I answer, Here.

"Here we are, miraculously preserved, the pure and unmixed blood of the Hebrews, having the law for our light, and God for our Redeemer. How we have suffered, my friends, for steadily adhering to a better in his standard of the pain you by recapitulating; even to this day, persecution has not sheathed its bloody sword." He was bald on the whole upper surface of the

THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIAN MIS-SIONS.

No one mortal cause, now in operation, prom-

christianity. Aside from the faith of Christians, in such a revolution, grounded on Scriptural prophecy and promise, facts enough have been developed within the last ha!f century, to make that revolution a matter of moral certainty in the view of every unprejudiced observer. The wide extent to which Christian missions are patronized, the annually increasing amounts of money which are given for the object, the augmenting numbers who are devoting themselves personally to the work, the translation of the Bible into most important vernacular languages of men, and its dispersion over the earth like the leaves of the forest before the autumnal blast,—the valuable contributions which Christian missionaries are annually making to our stores of geographical, geological, botanical, and biblical knowledge,the extending and profound respect which these missions are constantly challenging and receiving from the most influential classes of society,—the obligations which the secular, political press acknowledges itself to be under, to chronicle the movements of missionary societies, as an important part of the current news of the day, and the fact that these missions commend themselves, in their moral bearings, to the sober, conscientious convictions of all reasonable men; -all, all go to show, that these missiouary operations are working, and are destined to work most important changes in the moral state of the nations. It has been said, with equal felicity and truth. that the Persians would have been conquered without Alexander, and that the Romans would have been enslaved, had Cæsar never been born. The progress of events led to those results, and the results were inevitable, whoever lived to march the Greeks to victory, or to occupy the Roman throne. So it is morally certain, that the present aggressive movements of the Christian church upon the territories of paganism and nomsuperstitions of Romanism; and, I repeat it, no many of our readers, and contain some senti- inal Christianity, will result in a wide diffusion of to its harvest. Causes will produce effects. If miraculous interference cannot be expected to advance the work, nothing short of such interference can prevent it; and it is, of course, not to be admitted in the calculation, that He, whose religion is thus diffused in obedience to his own positive command, will exert his omnipotent energies to paralyze the work of his own benevolence. The work, then, will advance; and there is a probability amounting almost to an absolute certainty, that it will involve, in its stupendous progress, the sons and daughters of the present ace of opposers, and that they will join with the oudest note, in the great hosanna, which shall announce the accession of the Redeemer to the throne of universal empire.

Courage, then, ye who are engaged in this noblest human enterprize; stand up to the work, with increased confidence and zeal; for the result is made sure by the providence and grace of Him, "whose is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory."

USEFUL HINTS TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

It is a curious fact in the history of sound, that the loudest noises always perish on the spot where they are produced, whereas musical notes will be heard at a great distance. Thus, if we approach within a mile or two of a town or village, in which a fair is held, we may hear very faintly the clamor of the multitude, but more distinctly the organs and other musical instruments which are played for their amusement. If a Cremona violin, a real Amati, be played by the side of a modern fiddle, the latter will sound much louder of the two: but the sweet brilliant tone of the Amati will be heard at a distance the other cannot reach. Dr. Young, on the authority of Derham, states that, at Gibraltar, the human voice may be heard at a greater distance than that of any other animal.-Thus when the cottager in the woods, or in the open plain, wishes to call her husband, who is working at a distance, she does not shout, but pitches her voice to a musical key, which she knows from habit, and by that means reaches his ear. The loudest roar of the largest lion could not penetrate so far. "This property of music in the human voice," says the author, "is strikingly shown in the Cathedrals abroad. Here the mass is entirely performed in musical sounds, and be-comes audible to every devotee, however placed in the remotest part of the church; whereas, if the same mass had been read, the sounds would not have traveled beyond the precints of the choir." Those orators who are heard in large assemblies most distinctly, and at the greatest distance, are those who, by modulating the voice, render it more musical. Burke's voice is said to have been a sort of lofty cry, which tended, as much as the formality of

his discourse in the House of Commons, to send the members to their dinner. Chatham's lowest whisper was distinctly heard: "His middle tones were sweet, rich, and beautifully varied," says a writer, describing the orator; "when he raised his voice to its high pitch, the house was com-pletely filled with the volume of sounds; and the effect was awful, except when he wished to cheer or animate—and then he had spirit-stiring notes, which were perfectly irresistible. The terrible, however, was his peculiar power. Then the house sunk before him; still he was dignifled, and wonderful as was his eloquence, it was attended with this important effect, that it possessed every one with a conviction that there was some thing in him finer even than his words; that the man was greater, infinitely greater, than the orator,

HERALD AND JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1847.

REMOVAL.

Our office of publication is removed from No. 3, to No. 7, Cornhill, up stairs.

GEN, TAYLOR'S PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH.

The religious papers complain of the profanatio of the Sabbath, in the late reception of Gen. Taylor. He left New Orleans on a Sabbath morning, with military music, firing of cannon, and other displays and all the voyage of the day up the river was attended with similar demonstrations. There was an unreserved profanation of the day, throughout his course. If we have no right to discuss the political questions relating to Gen. Taylor's position, we insist, at least, on the right to denounce this violation of God's law, and disregard of the Christian sentiment of the nation. We can conceive of no reason why Gen. Taylor could not have spent the Sabbath with his family, who were with him, in rest at New Orleans, after the fatigues of his previous reception. Or if this were impossible, he should have at least abstained from such a hearty participation in the crime. Public men who offer themselves to the patronsgo of their fellow citizens, should be taught to respect their religious convictions.

A NEW PROJECT.

A great paper is about to be issued by the dissent ers in England, on the cheap principle. The present non-conformist organ, The Patriot, is too dear; it costs about 20 cents per. No. The new sheet, with 64 columns quarto, will be sold at only 8 cents. It is to be entitled The British Banner, and will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Campbell, of London. The issue anticipated is 100,000. Dr. Campbell is noted for his efforts in behalf of "cheap Bibles." He has the true policy-low prices, guaranteeing large sales, are equal guarantees of large aggregate profits. We verily believe that if the principle were applied to our own denominational press, it would redouble their usefulness, and increase their gains. Were the Herald our own property, the experimen should be commenced forthwith.

The new English paper is to be devoted to the interests of the dissenters. Its influence will doubt less be vast. It will take an energetic course re specting the question of the separation of the Church and State. That question, if we mistake not, will hereafter be the principal reform movement in England. The "Banner" will be unfurled in the van of the movement. Success to it.

POPES, KINGS, AND QUEENS.

The Rev. Dr. Baird, in a recent lecture; published in the Charter Oak, speaks of certain princes in the following terms:

"The Pope is a man of fine talents: the best Pope Rome has had for many a day. He is enlightened and liberal in his views, and though strongly attached to the Roman Catholic faith, yet desirous that Italy should take a higher stand among the countries of Europe. The Queen of England is a proud woman. She does not possess great talents, but is smart-and every year becomes a better Queen. In private character, the four worst monarchs in Europe are the Kings of Hanover, Holland, Bavaria, and Naples. lings are notoriously vicious. The generally moral, many of them exemplary, in private

STATE OF RELIGION IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent of the Christian Reflector writes from England :- "The state of religion in all denominations, I am informed, from the most reliable sources, not yet published, however, has not been so bad for many years, as at present. It is, indeed, a sufficient cause for deep humiliation before God, for confession of sin, and for a strong effort, put forth with faith, and in the strength of Jehovah, to roll back the tide of worldliness that is inundating our land. Wo to them that are at ease in Zion,-that trust in the mountains of Samaria," &c.

STATE OF RELIGION.-We have lately been able to give a few cheering notices of revivals. Our exchanges begin to do so likewise. In various parts of the country refreshing showers are descending on the churches. Our brother editor of the No. Ch. Adv. remarks as follows, on the subject :- "We are exceedingly happy to perceive a rising in the religious state of the various portions of the church from which we hear. Cayuga district is in decidedly improving state. On one charge within its bounds. namely, Mentz, sixty have been hopefully converted. The church there, under the labors of brethren Cross and Porter, have become so far quickened in zeal as to resolve to have a meeting-house at Montezuma. We have just received a line from Br. B. I. Ives, of Camillus, stating that he is enjoying the commencement of a promising revival. We see similar indications in our exchanges, and are convinced that the Lord is now " waiting to be gracious to Zion." Let us all pray earnestly for the spread of the holy flame."

TRACT RE-PRINTED BY A MEXICAN BISHOP .- In the midst of the ravages of the yellow fever in New Orleans, the colporteurs continued their work of mercy the past summer. One of them writes :- "The United States' surgeon at Vera Cruz applied for a quantity of the publications of the Society some months since, which were sent, distributed in the hospitals, and read with eagerness. The Mexican Bishop was so much pleased with one of them, that he had a quantity printed for circulation. There is a learned German, in this city, from Havana, who is translating D'Aubigne into Spanish. May God bless his labors !!!

A correspondent of the New York Evangelist thus speaks of a recent interview with John Q. Adams

"In conversation he dwelt much on the importance of bringing out the power of the Christian re-ligion against slavery. He says nothing else will answer; no other principle but the spirit of religion and the power of conscience can ever bring about the voluntary and peaceful emancipation of the slaves in this country. He watches with deep in terest every movement among religious bodies which tends to withdraw from slavery the evident counte-nance, or at least the acquiescent endurance, which the churches have long given to the institution."

Dr. Burns, a colored schoolmaster at Wilmington Del., has been sentenced to ten months imprison ment, and to be sold as a slave out of the State, for aiding the escape of slaves.

Correspondence.

SGOOLETTER FROM OHIO. off Thanksgiving-Judge M'Lean-Important Slave Case-State

of the Church-Changes in New England. Dear Br. Stevens,-It was my intention to have dropped you a line on Thanksgiving eve, but was prevented. That day was more generally observed here this year than usual; at least, so far as refraining from ordinary avocations, and an attendance on public service, constitute its proper observance. But the absence of the social gathering, and the "Thanksgiving dinner," would hardly allow a son of New England to recognize it as his favorite unniversary. Banks, stores, and shops, are generally closed, while all the churches, so far as I know, were open, and respectably filled with worshipers. I had the pleasure of hearing an excellent sermon by Rev. Mr. Cram, of the Wesley Chapel, in the new Methodist Church, built in this city the last season. Among the auditors I observed the Hon. John M'Lean and lady. The Judge, as you probably know, is a member of the Methodist Church. From some personal acquaintance, I have been led to form a very favorable opinion of his intelligence, piety, and pure, high-minded patriotism. I speak not as a politician, for with party politics I have nothing to do, but I cannot but rejoice when I see men, who are governed by the principles of our holy Christianity, elevated to posts of trust and influence. Would that the people of this country could be made to see the mere demagogues, whose only aim is to secure their governed by Christian rulers-men who fear God, and love righteousness; and this may be done without any improper union of Church and State. But little reform in this respect can be expected while even professing Christians so generally fear offending their party more than displeasing God.

this city, which excited considerable interest, and the decision of which shows something of the inhuseeking the enjoyment of their inalienable rights, had found their way to the Northern part of Ohio two of whom, a mother and child, had taken lodgings in the house of one Mr. Parrish, of Sandusky city. A man-hunter, by the name of Mitchell, was sent in pursuit of the escaping chattels. Learning who had performed the heaven-approving act of taking the strangers in, he called on Mr. Parrish, who informed him that the slaves were in his house, and that he should not oppose his taking them, if he came with proper legal authority, but that he could not take them without. Both expressed their willingness to abide by the law, but they could not agree as to the magistrate before whom the matter should be brought, Mitchell wishing to have it brought before one, some six or eight miles from the city. That night the slaves took the liberty of leaving the house of Mr. Parrish, and Driskell brought suit against Parrish for resisting an attempt to arrest, and harboring and concealing. Part of the charge of the Court may be of general interest, and I therefore give it. It was delivered by Judge M'Lean.

I. Obstructions must be made knowingly and wil lingly. The defendants must have known that the slaves were escaping fugitives from labor from another State.

Il. To constitute a harboring or concealing, there nust be an intent to elude the vigilance of the master. After a harboring is shown, the burden of proof is thrown on the defendant to explain its

III. An obstruction under the law implies forceit need not be manual.

IV. But one penalty lies for hindering or obstructdone by one act-whether one or many slaves are thereby protected.

V. In Ohio every person, without regard to color, is presumed to be free. But where service is due places. in Kentucky, it must be tested by the laws of Kentucy. If proof has been shown that the plaintiff is entitled to the labor of Jane and Harrison Garretson, it is sufficient to create the presumption that they have escaped from that labor. That they were there apostles. They claim to be the true church, and pretend held in a state of slavery is strongly indicative of that they have all the miraculous gifts of the apossuch a position of affairs.

VI. The important fact to establish is that Col. M. attempted to make the arrest. He must have apprized the defendant that these were escaping slaves that he was authorized to make the arrest, and that he did attempt to make the arrest, and was prevented by the defendant. Unless these facts are brought home to the knowledge of the defendant the plaintiff cannot recover. If Col. Mitchell's statement is true, the case is made out. If his credibility is destroyed by the witnesses for the defendant. it mainly falls to the ground.

. . . . fair trial, he has not harbored them.

proof; but if such proof is made, the law must be lodging place elsewhere. administered.

erms in the statute.

the exercise of ordinary humanity towards fugitives. enviable position; and the same odium is now at It is a meritorious act on the part of a citizen of Ohio, tached to them that there is to a house of ill-fame. to see that such fugitives have a fair trial, if he does All who adhere to their doctrines and remain among not go beyond the law, and make the forms of the them, are now looked upon by a virtuous commulaw the mediums for the infliction of injustice upon nity, as immoral characters; and no person who

constitution, to embark upon the ocean of vague rea- which they have pursued for some time past, has been soning, or conjecture. This would be to lose our well calculated to deceive, seduce, and ruin the selves in the mazes of uncertainty. The law, as it young and unsuspecting. Efforts have been made, is, must be administered by the Court, and the jury. and allurements thrown out, for the purpose of entic-As the facts of the case are, so must the jury find. ing the young, drawing them in, and sealing their each were, therefore, assessed against Mr. Parrish. hearts have been broken, hopes blasted, and characteristics.

though these are by no means so general as we mere remnant now remains. could wish When, O when, will the church come Mr. Noyes and his followers have made the high up out of the wilderness? Would that throughout est pretentions to moral purity and spiritual attain the length and breadth of the land the earnest ments, and have boldly assumed that they could no prayer might ascend, "O, Lord, revive thy work." sin; and have thus thrown the mantle of high pro Have the churches an Achan in the camp, that the fessions over the most hideous deformities, an sacramental hosts of God's elect are turned back- practiced the grossest iniquities under the garb of ward in the fight? Or are they unprepared to fight superior sanctity! Not only have individuals bee the good fight of faith, being unfurnished with the ruined, and families injured, but they have exerted gospel armor-destitute of personal holiness? As an influence as fatal to the morals of this community preachers, and people, we must be holy, for there as the deadly missma is to man's physical constitu unto have we been, in a peculiar manner, called, and tion. Under such a state of things, the people have it we regard the voice that speaketh from heaven, become alarmed and incensed to a high degree,

I ple; will be given to others who will bring forth the

Permit me to say that I have read with peculia satisfaction your remarks upon the subjects of con gregational singing, and kneeling in prayer. acknowledge that I was deeply afflicted, during my visit to the East, last summer, in noticing the very general departure of our people from some of the peculiarities of Methodism, and that, just as their propriety and importance is beginning to be appre ciated by other denominations. They are adopting them, and we forsaking them. Not that I regard these peculiarities as essential in themselves, bu I fear that the departure from them gives evidence of a disposition to conform to the world, especially as occasionally hear remarks made, by way of ex cuse, about the necessity of reaching the "higher classes of society." Now, brother Stevens, this is the point at which I fear more for the Methodist church than at any other. We must have the patronage of the intelligent, and the rich, and to secure it, we must conform to their views of propriety, and accommodate ourselves to their feelings. That we should seek the salvation of all classes, (if we may speak of classes,) is undoubtedly true. But among what class may we expect the greatest success From which class did the Lord Jesus say the few are called ?-and to which did he devote especial attention? And by this policy shall we not be likely to fail of benefiting those we seek to gain, while we ourselves fall into the snare of the devil? They must be conformed to us, not we to them, else their connection with us will prove but a bitter curse. But the motives which prompt to this policy is esperuinous consequences of electing to such places cially to be condemned. It shows that we are committing the two evils of God's ancient people, forown selfish ends. A Christian people should be saking him, the fountain of living waters, and hewing out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water. We are withdrawing our confidence from God, and placing it in an arm of flesh. I fain would hope, however, that the evil is not as great as I had feared. May it soon be the joy and rejoicing of our ministry, if the providence of God should indicate, as I think it thus far has, that they are especially A case was recently tried in the U. S. Court, in called to preach the gospel to the poor, and may our people walk before God in simplicity, not conformed manity and injustice of our slave laws. It appeared to the world, but transformed by the renewing of that some slaves of a Mr. Driskell, of Kentucky, their minds, that they may prove what is good and acceptable, and the perfect will of God. Yours truly. F. MERRICK.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 15.

citement in Putney-Public Meeting.

LETTER FROM VERMONT.

Events deeply interesting to the community have recently transpired in this place. Disclosures have been made, and facts elicited, which can but shock the sensibilities of every virtuous mind; and it i due to the public that they should be made acquainted with existing circumstances, and thus be guarded against further encroachments of errors most demoralizing in their influence, and destructive in their tendency.

A small sect or community of " Perfectionists," se called, has had an existence in this town for several years past. They have been under the direction of John H. Noyes, who, to some extent, is known abroad, and who stands at the head of this modern sect. Mr. Noyes, for some years, has been industriously disseminating the most pernicious heresies principally through the medium of a periodical pub lished in this village, which, from time to time, has assumed different names, but is now denominated the "Spiritual Magazine," and has been issued semimonthly, but is about to be discontinued. Mr. Noyes has also recently published a work entitled "THE BEREAN," which contains his views relative to various topics, and is for sale in different parts of the country. But it does not appear that his efforts to been crowned with any very signal success, though some small societies have been formed in different

Mr. Noyes has taken the strange and unwarantable position, that the moral law is abolished, and that he and his followers are governed and guided by direct inspiration and revelation, as were the inspired tolic age. They repudiate the Sabbath, sip at the intoxicating cup, and indulge in common amusements to any desirable extent.

Some years since, Mr. Noyes made war upon the marriage institution, and advanced sentiments of a most licentious tendency, which he has never retracted, but has repeatedly re-affirmed. He contends that in a holy community, such as they claim to be

the marriage covenant is virtually null and void!

From recent developments, the civil authoritie deemed it their duty to institute a legal process against Mr. Noyes, and he was accordingly arrested. and placed under heavy bonds for his appearance at the next term of the County Court, for Windham VIII. A harboring must be constituted in part by county, but has since left, and is now supposed to be an intention to defeat the claims of the master. If in the city of New York. It appears that he has been the retaining of the slaves until evening was with guilty of crimes of the deepest dye-crimes of such that intention, the defendant has harbored them. a character that delicacy forbids that they should be If the understanding was that they remained for a mentioned. Under the seal of secreey, and the garb of sanctity, he has practiced his iniquities, but his sin IX. This is a penal offence, and might be pros has at length found him out—the arm of the law has ecuted by indictment. The jury will require strict reached him-and he has fled from justice to seek a

For several months past, a number of families have X. Harboring and concealing are synonomous resided together in a large dwelling in this village, with Mr. Noves at their head. The recent disclo XI. The law must not be so executed as to prevent sures have placed them before the public in no very wishes to maintain a respectable standing in society, XII. We must not depart from the law and the will hereafter be identified with them. The course The jury returned a verdict of guilty on both certain ruin; and in some instances they have been charges. Two penalties of five hundred dollars successful. The domestic circle has been invaded, Motion was made for a new trial, which, I believe, ters ruined. But it is a happy reflection that the vicwas granted. I trust you will not regard us all as tims of their guilt have not been very numerous; and outlaws, and heathen, because there are some among the spell is now broken, and some have escaped us who can be guilty of the heinous crime of feed- like the bird from the snare of the fowler, or the faci ing the hungry, and sheltering the houseless, and nation of the wily serpent. In this town they have even, perhaps, sympathizing with the oppressed. heretofore numbered only about forty, and that num You will see, by the Advocate, that we are ber has, of late, been very materially diminished blessed with some gracious revivals in the West, some have withdrawn, others have left, and but

"Be ye holy," the glory which has dwelt among us and have arisen en masse to correct the evil and ask will depart, and the grace vouchsafed to us as a peofor redress.

At a large meeting of the citizens of this town, held on the evening of the 6th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were presented by a committee appointed at a previous meeting, and after LEGES. - The London Times says: We do not hesi-

being discussed, were unanimously adopted :-"Whereas, an Association of Perfectionists, so called, has existed in the town of Putney for several condemn so laudable a design, and endeavored to frusyears past, who have assumed that the moral law is abolished, and have inculcated sentiments of a licenious tendency, and exerted an influence detrimental to the moral interests of the community; and whereas, from recent disclosures, it is evident that those licentious principles have been carried out in practice to an alarming extent in said Association, threatening discussion took place recently, in the large room at John H. Noyes, the founder and leader of said Associices, and placed under heavy bonds, and has since ened penalty of the law; and whereas, said Associonly upon the community in the more immediate vicinity of its publication, but in different parts of the country where it is circulated; and whereas, the principles of said Association are evidently disorganizing in their tendency, and adapted, if carried their ruins an irresponsible hierarchy, therefore,
Resolved, 1st. That the moral interests of this community demand the immediate dissolution of

said Association.

**Resolved, 2d. That the Spiritual Magazine, which is the principal organ of said Association, through the Rev. Mr. Jay, who has preached a sermon calling which they are disseminating their pernicious senion question the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. timents, and which has evidently become a public nuisance, ought immediately to be discontinued; and that no publication whatever ought hereafter to be issued by said Association, inculcating those principles, which, if carried out in practice, would result n a violation of the laws of the land.

Resolved, 3d. That those Perfectionists who still remain in this town, ought publicly to renounce those Lord Harcourt, the former in principles which tend to, and abandon those practices the very advanced age of 91. which are, a violation of the statue laws of the

The above preamble and resolutions are not to be mistaken. They embody the deliberate sentiments of the inhabitants of this town, who are resolved, by all prudent and lawful measures, to vindicate the rights of the injured, bring the guilty to tened upon the morals of the community.

black colors, we should know the character of the zation of Italy. Success to them. foe with which we had to contend; but when they | Conversion of a Mohammedan.—One of the

Putney, Vt., Dec. 22, 1847.

The Churches.

MANCHESTER, N. H .- Rev. J. Jones writes, Dec. 22 :- Permit me just to say, through the columns of the Herald, that the Lord is with us in great mercy. tian has raised a great uproar in Jalandar. No efforts The revival, which commenced here one year ago short of violence are spared to get him back; and last Juy, has continued, without interruption, to the present. About 300 were converted, and reclaimed firm in his adhesion to Christianity. I hope the Lord from gross backslidings, during the last Conference has begun a good work of grace in his heart; but time year, most of whom connected themselves with the will show. He is an active, intelligent man; and if M. E. Church. Since our last annual Conference, the God should reveal his Son in him, as he did in Saul, more than 100 have been converted, and as many much deception here, that we can only rejoice with more reclaimed, and the work is progressing sweetly. trembling. May God give him grace, to be a witness The other churches in this city are beginning to for Him. share with us in this refreshing "rain of righteous ness." Our great meeting-house is scarcely large enough to convene the congregation that assemble for prayer-meetings on Sabbath evenings; more than a score and a half were at the anxious seats last Sabbath evening, many of whom have since found missionary and General English Consul in China, peace with God. Through bodily indisposition, hav- has concluded the History of the Chinese Empire, o ing been able for some three months past to do but which he has been so long engaged, and has sent little in the great work of preaching, and pastoral the manuscript to M. Cotta, the well known pubvisiting, comparatively, I cheerfully acknowledge lisher at Stuttgardt. Mr. Gutzlaff has also published, the kindness, and assistance of the brethren of the at Hong Kong, a "Universal Geography," with sixty ministry, who have so readily and faithfully labored maps, and is engaged upon a Chinese dictionary, with us in this place. May God reward them an which it will take him three years to complete. hundred fold more than we are able, for their labors of love during our affliction. Brethren, pray for us, New Haven, recently. He was a member of Conthat we may have strength given us equal to the great work before us. We believe in continued reformation. Glory to God in the highest. To God be all the glory, for ever, and for ever.

ABINGTON, SCITUATE MISSION .- Rev. E. H. Hatfield writes :-- Hoping the least information relating to a revival of religion, will be encouraging and profitable to our Christian friends, we venture to pen, very briefly, what the Lord has done for us at disposal. South Scituate. We had at this place a class of about twenty members, and within a short time past, the Lord has converted, we trust, about twenty others, and revived his people. If angels in heaven rejoice in seeing one sinner repenting, shall not all of God's near Frieburg, at the age of nearly 76 years. Milpeople join in thanksgiving and praise, for the work that he hath wrought, when a score of sinners re- lated in Germany. joice in the knowledge of sins forgiven. This field of labor may yet be called a valley of dry bones. May God continue to breate the breathe the breath of life upon them, until it is filled with living souls, and Zion here be seen in all her leveliness.

AMERURY, MASS. - Rev. I. W. Huntley writes. Dec. 21:-Dear Sir,-Will you please to insert the following in the Herald, for the encouragement of the friends of Zion. I would say that the Lord is visiting the people in mercy at Exeter, N. H. The glo prayer. Although we cannot speak of the conversion of scores or hundreds, we rejoice with the "angels py in God, and zealously engaged in his service. estants on the continent are said to be Unitarians. Several have been reclaimed from a backslidden state. Others are anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved. We have received eight on trial, and are expecting still greater accessions to the praying army. At Amesbury, we are enjoying some prosperity. Our meetings are well attended. Congregations solemn and attentive. One has been recently reclaimed, and several are inquiring the way to Zion. We are praying and laboring for a gracious outpouring of the spirit. O God, speed on the glorious work.

DALTON, N. H .- Rev. G. W. Bryant writes, Dec 16 :- " Please say to the friends of Zion. God has revived his work in this place of late. About twenty tion of their souls.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Janear

THE POPE'S CONDEMNATION OF THE IRISH COL tate to say, that the declaration by which the Pope of Rome and a board of Italian priests have presumed to which has been attempted in these Islands since the Reformation.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE. - A publi o ruin the character of all connected therewith, or the Corn Exchange, Wakefield, England, between Mr. brought under its deadly influence; and whereas, E. Miall and the Rev. J. Taylor, head master of the field, on the subject of the Separation of Church and and whereas, George Cragin, an asso- State. There was a very numerous auditory. Each ciate of Noyes, has also recently absconded under speaker was allowed three quarters of an hour for his opening address, with two rejoinders, of twenty minened penalty of the law; and whereas, said Associ-ation is publishing a periodical, denominated the Spiritual Magazine, through the medium of which positions were put to the meeting, one affirming the they are disseminating their pernicious principles, views enunciated by Mr. Miall, the other those of Mr. are thus exerting a demoralizing influence, not Taylor. The show of hands was in favor of the abo-

ROMAN HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND. - Dr. Walsh, the senior Roman Catholic Bishop in England, has out to their utmost extent, to abolish all law and gov- declined the proffered dignity of Archbishop of Lonernment, both of Church and State, and erect upon don and Westminister, on the ground of age and infirmities.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION .- The Bishop of Roch ester has refused to license to a curacy in his diocese the Rev. Mr. Jay, who has preached a sermon calling med; grant a license to a clergyman, on the same ground. ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—The new Archbishop i

not a Puseyite, but a decided opposer of the innovations of that semi-Roman school. The Right Rev. Lord Harcourt, the former incumbent, lately died, at

THE CHURCH.-It is calculated that the commun cants of the Churches in England alone, spend £11,-100,000, or about \$56,000,000, in intoxicating drinks while for benevolent and religious institutions their contributions amount to only £500,000, or 2,500,000.

ITALIAN EXILES .- A letter from Plorence, of Nov. justice, and remove this gangrene which has fas- 4, states that the Pope has expressed a wish on many occasions, to be surrounded by all those worthy Ital-The disclosures already made have brought to ians who have suffered for Italy, and are now in exile; light a degree of moral turpitude seldom surpassed and measures have been taken to invite to Rome the by the most degraded and abandoned; and it can exiles now in America-Messrs. F. Foresti, Alex. but be a painful reflection that they have assumed Barganani, G. Albinola, and F. Argenti-and the time the name of Christians, and that too of the highest of their return, it is said, will be hailed with joy by grade, thus claiming that to which they have no all good Italians. Mr. Foresti was one of the exiles right, and casting a reproach upon the Christian reli- who did not accept the amnesty offered by the Pope gion, which condemns every species and degree of at his accession. Most of these exiles are decided moral impunity. If infidelity and irreligion would Protestants, and have been co-operating during their appear in their native dress, and sail under their own expatriation with Protestant societies for the evangeli-

sail under false colors, and appear in a borrowed garb missionaries in Northern India gives the following of superior goodness, they prove doubly dangerous, account of the recent conversion of a Mussulman, at and often deceive and ruin the unwary and unsus- the station of Jalandar: "You will be rejoiced to hear H. EASTMAN. that there are indications of good at our station of Jalandar. One of the most influential Mussulmen there has lately declared himself a believer in the Sonship of Christ-which is just the same as it was in the days of the Apostle for a Jew to say, 'I believe that Jesus is the son of God.' A Mussulman considers himself insulted, if you tell him he does not believe in Christ. They all acknowledge him as a prophet, but deny his divinity. As this man is a per, son of great influence, his declaring himself a Chrisperhaps that may yet be resorted to. He still remains

LITERARY ITEMS.

Mr. Gutzlaff, who holds the double position of

The death of Hon. Timothy Pitktn occurred at gress for Connecticut, for thirteen years ending in 1819. His politics were those of Jay, Hamilton, and that class. He was author of a work on the commerce of the United States, and also of a history. political and civil, of the republic, from 1793 to 1797. His age was 82. The sale of the valuable library of the late Dr.

Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, has been commenced. This extraordinary collection of theological books will take upwards of sixty days in their

The late German papers announce the death of Neander Van Ess, the celebrated Roman Catholic translator of the Bible. He died on the 13th of Oct. lions of copies of his translation have been circu-

It is asserted that in all Italy, containing a popu- Boston. lation of 22,000,000 souls, there are not as many newspapers printed as emanate from the single city of Boston or Philadelphia, and they are small " 7 by 9 sheets," containing little else than advertisements and the decrees of government.

UNITARIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are 244 Societies, of which 162 are in Massachusetts, (22 being in Boston,) 15 in Maine, 24 in New Hampshire, 6 in Vermont, 4 in Connecticut, 3 in Rhode Island, 13 rious work of reformation has been gradually progressing ever since Conference. Scarcely a week has in Indiana, 1 in Missouri, 1 in Wisconsin, 3 in Pennassed without witnessing some mourners at the altar of isians, 1 in Alabama, 1 in Maryland, 1 in District Columbia, 2 in Canada. In England there are over in heaven over the conversion of a few," who are hap-

> New York State now amounts to more than 200,000 souls. (as appears from a Report of Bishop Hughes to the Leopold Society in France.) There are 56 priests and 49 churches. Hence it appears that in 24 years in this diocese, 47 churches have been built; the number of priests is increased from 3 to 56; and the Catholic population from 16,000 to more than 200,000 souls.

FRANKLIN'S PRINTING PRESS .- The identical printng press on which Dr. Franklin worked when first in London, and which has been for a number of have professed to believe in the Savior to the salva- years at the National Institute in Washington city, is advertised for sale.

Paor. DEMPETER acknowledges, through the Ch. Advocate and Journal, the receipt of \$100 from the Leaders' meeting of the Second St. M. E. Church, New York, for the Biblical Institute, and also the liberality of ladies in the Mulberry, John, and Seventh Sts., in contributing towards furnishing the rooms of the Institute. We have no doubt that if this project for ministerial improvement (based, as it is, on the pure Methodistic principles which govern the same nstitutions among our Wesleyan brethren) were placed clearly before the laity of the middle Conferences, they would support it with their might. We again remind our brethren of New England that this s the month for the Conference collection for it. Put your hands to it, men of God. An annual pittance, in the form of a collection, will now secure such a provision to you for ever. Wo will be to the agency or neglect that should defeat it.

The first article of last week, on the Unity of Methodism, was credited to the "Christian Advocate." It should have been "Pittsburgh Christian Advocate 17

By our foreign news it will be seen that the civil war in Switzerland has actually begun, though without much bloodshed. The federal forces seem to meet with but little opposition. Notwithstanding their errors, the Federalists have the right views of questions, in the main, and if they can expel the Jespits, dissolve the Sonderbund, and consolidate the union of the Cantons, they will do a work which the Helvetic history will hereafter recognize with grati-

Next week the Herald will appear in an entirely new dress, improved paper, and new type. The printing will hereafter be done under the eye of our agent, who, to his many other excellent qualities adds those of a thorough practical printer. The Herald has steadily advanced in the regard and patronage of the public-we are determined its course shall still be onward.

We shall hereafter give a weekly condensation of articles from our Methodist exchanges, under the heading of "Spirit of the Methodist Press." This department will be confined to such articles as relate to current facts, or questions, and will be interspersed with our comments on such articles,

In our remarks on the outside, of "C.," first column, on first page, for "held pastorates," read local pastorates.

NORTH DIGHTON, Mass .- Rev. Wm. Case writes While writing on business, I would just say to the friends of Zion, the Lord is still reviving his work in this place. Brethren, pray! pray! pray! and never

Editor's Table.

THE PATH OF LIFE : or Sketches on the Way to Glory and Immortality. By Rev. Daniel Wise. This work is an elegantly bound and illustrated 16 mo volame, and will form one of the most profitable, and beautiful gift books of the season, as well as become valuable addition to the Sabbath School and Youth's Library. The object of this little volume is to instruct and confirm young Christians in the doctrines of the Cross; it points out clearly the Scriptural means to obtain the approbation of God, and to retain his favor and blessing during life, and in eternity. This is accomplished, not by dry and illustrations. It is written in the author's happiest vein, and will not suffer in the comparison with the very popular work of Abbott upon the same subject. A father, or a Sabbath School teacher, could not place a more valuable book in the hands of youth, than the " Path of Life." We commend it to our young friends for their careful perusal. It will afford you interest, and most certainly, spiritual profit. We trust that an ample sale will reward the nublisher for his extra expense in issuing so wholesome a work, in such an ex ellent style of execution, and encourage him still to continue to send forth such valuable antidotes to the depraying literature of our day.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL PULPIT .- This volume has been long looked for among us. It has at last appeared, in our Book Concern's best style of workmanship. It contains 34 sermons, from different preachers of the M. E. Church, and ("saving and excepting " our own contribution) they form a specimen of pulpit ability which will compare with any similar example from any other Christian sect of the country. The subjects are exceedingly varied, the modes of thinking and of style as much so, but they uniformly bear the stamp as much of excellence as of originality. We have no doubt this will be a popular book, (always "saving and excepting" as above.) It will find its way into the hands of most of our preachers, and will afford vast ground of entertainment and comparison in those good natured critical conversations for which Methodist preachers are famous. Three of our Bishops, six editors, and we know not how many Doctors, appear in the list. Br. Clark deserves credit for his editorial labor on the volume. Binney, Otheman & Co.,

THE LIVING AGE for last week contains a fine list of thirteen articles, besides poetry and "scraps." 165 Tremont St.

BOYS AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE, &c., is the title of a new juvenile monthly, issued by Bradbury & Guild, 12 School St., Boston. The first number presents a good table of contents, and an abundance of attractive plates. It promises to be a very popular publition among the little folks. From our acquaintance with the editor, (a well known Methodist,) we can guarantee to Christian parents its correct moral tone.

CARTER, New York, whose press never seems to rest, has issued Tholuck's "Circle of Human Life," Matthew Henry's "Daily Walk with God," and ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The Catholic population of Janeway's "Heaven upon Earth." They are for sale at Binney, Otheman & Co.'s, 1 Cornhill, Boston.

> AMERICAN CABINET .- We have received the first number of a new paper bearing this title. It is a superior looking sheet,-large, excellently printed, finely illustrated, and edited with manifest tact. \$2 per an. Mason & Co, 22 School St.

> THE DAGUERREOTYPE.-No. 10 has been received. It contains eight articles, besides a large amount of collectanae and bibliographical matter. This work is beautifully "got up," and edited with fine taste. 121/2 cts. per No. Whittemore, 114 Washington St.

For the Hera SUNDAY SCHO TO THE PRESIDING Dear Brethren,-To each

during the present month, copies of our Sunday S. I for the Sunday School sta therefore, specially reques a few instances the number short of the number your such cases it has been the to copy out a few blanks the deficiency, than to se a redundant supply. In the circular sent is not rec wanted, I will, on notificat Your several adresses when not readily found the sent to the care of the pre prominent place in your d in charge throughout the plied with these conven-statistics, in full, to the C year, the Sunday School curred the requisite expertite blanks in question.

I remain, in its behalf, r yours, Danie New York, Dec. 20, 184

Religious S

Wesleyan Missions .- The ionary Society, has, in various ploys 417 ordained ministers, a agents. Connected with it, are 72.000 Sabbath-school childre Society last year were about S' Toleration in Prussia. - A

has granted to all classes of his as they may choose; all, howev to the support of the Establishe Interesting from Const

Rev. Mr. Cochran, dated Conservines a jayous and most demissionary breaken in that city sented as prosperous; and there presence of the Lord. This license a by-word in that city, for The word Protestant, with man reproach, but a passport to fried Religious Newspapers,— annually, in the month of Decem-in calling upon families, to indu-newspaper; he says he consid-forming this voluntary agency.

a series of years a large circu been kept up. Such an effort o made in connection with pastora ninisters and people.—Boston R A good example for others to fi Concentration of Heather too, near Chusan, in China, is re Hindoo temples, estimated at 1 cions, where the principal heather only a few inhabitants; but the

but twenty miles long, and has n Increase - We are thank Increase.—We are thank the Church that, notwithstanding ny churches, and the seeming was where, that God has blessed the the present year. There has beforences thus far, except one; as have been as successful as their be a large increase reported in or cause us to thank God, and take

number of 2.000, here celebrate

Book-Rooms.—Having occurs outh part of the Book Room the aditor's rooms and the commun." On inquiry, we learned the the printing department requires they had already a buge press in era meetings had been held. of regret to see the room, so long meeting, and the Board of Mana ety, changed to other purposes .-

The Waldenses .- This por small in number, and afflicted. scarcity of bread, contributed 10 the French Society of Evangelica

South Sea Islands .- A co who have lately departed from with them 5000 copies of the Bib and 4000 copies of the Pilgrim's

Science and

An Anasthetic Agent: 1 inhalation, which promised to im-surgical science; had not been in-another, and far more effective an covered. Some medical men we the efficacy of ether, conceiving effect might be to deaden seem could not be subjected to such hazard of permanently injurious Miller and Dr. Duncan, on the guise as to its application, both high guine as to its application, both he in the most trying operations, an Professor Simpson also came to t fessor Miller and Dr. Duncan, he cation in obstactic cases, and with result of scientific investigation Simpson has found an agent infini-the others, namely, chloroform, or To the Professor belongs the home follows the board of the professor belongs to fol amethotic properties, and of hit to the relief of suffiring humesther are so varied and palpable. To much less quantity of it will produ much less quantity of it will product to proceed a more raid, complete intent auton, with less preliminar to exhita ratios and tutking. All it a little of the liquid upon a hollow pocket-bandkerchief, and apply the nortrids, so as to be fully inhale, since his discovery, applied it frequently the first time, by Prof. Miller a normaling, with great success; and it the first time, by Prof. Miller a poemaling, with great success. men and students, witnessed the re P of. Dumas, of Paris, its disco Although the usual mode of admit tea-spo reful upon a silk handkerch be inhaled, yet, we understand that draw from a curved piece of gla Kemp, Infirmary Street, who has very pure chloroform. By Mr. K. served from vaporing, and its vapo-certain access to the lungs.

An apparatus has been inve into the air from drains. The metal from the Society of Arts. highest importance possible, and i States, as well as in Europe. would be worth at least five tin even to an English inventor, w. \$500 to our government few. 8500 to our government for a pacture to himself the benefit of his This system of so-called retains keeping this valuable discovery from the pirates and introduces it for are two falls in the eyes of the Equation 1. any lose much money in the and any lose much money in the and normal triffing similarity may despond in the stringent of the

Summary of

IMPORTANT FRO

We are in possession of later co via Vera Croz and New Orle issued another pronunciamiento Provisional Government, which he He had also called for an organic sume the war. He is said to be

His force consisted of 1,600 r Congress, then in session at Querwere inclined to peace.

On account of fears entertained Anna would brave Congress, German SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

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Unity of n Advo-Christian

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the civil gh withseem to standing views of the Jesdate the hich the ith gratiear in an

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contains a fine ry and "scraps."

c., is the title of a Bradbury & Guild, umber presents a ndance of attractery popular publiour acquaintance lethodist,) we can correct moral tone.

s never seems to e of Human Life," with God," and " They are for Cornhill, Boston.

received the first this title. It is a excellently printed, ith manifest tact.ol St.

114 Washington St.

has been received. a large amount of matter. This work ited with fine taste.

TO THE PRESIDING ELDERS OF THE M. E. pear Brethren,-To each one of you I shall mail, during the present month, postage paid, one or more during the present month, postage paid, postage

the Sunday School statistics of 1848. You are, refore, specially requested to attend to their timely and universal distribution among the preachers. In a few instances the number of blanks is two or three the number your districts will require. In short of the number your districts will require. In such cases it has been thought better to request you to copy out a few blanks in proper form, to supply the deficiency, than to send an extra circular with a redundant supply. In any case, however, when the circular sent is not received, or where another is he circular sont is not received, or where arother is ranted, I will, on notification, cheerfully send it. Your several adresses have been sought from the pokes of the Christian Advocate and Journal and then not readily found there, the circular has been and to the care of the preacher in charge, at some

ominent place in your districts.
Hoping, that through your agency, every preacher charge throughout the Church will be duly supatistics, in full, to the Conferences of the ensuing ear, the Sunday School Union has cheerfully inrred the requisite expense of printing and mailing e blanks in question.
I remain, in its behalf, respectfully and sincerely

DANIEL P. KIDDER, Cor. Sec. New York, Dec. 20, 1847.

Religious Summary.

Wesleyan Missions .- The English Wesleyan Misary Society, has, in various counties, 294 stations; it emas 417 ordained ministers, and 771 paid, and 7,047 unpaid Connected with it, are 106,000 church members, and 2,000 Subbath-school children. The contributions to the ociety last year were about \$75,000.

Toleration in Prussia.-A recent edict of the king las granted to all classes of his subjects such form of religion hey may choose; all, however, are expected to contribute the support of the Established Church, as in England,

Interesting from Constantinople.- A letter from Interesting from Constantinople.—A letter from Rev. Mr. Cochran, dated Constantinople, September 25, decides a jyous and most delightful meeting of twenty-one missionary heateren in that city. The schools there are represented as prosperous; and there are many indications of the presence of the Lord. This little band of Christians has become a brewend in that city, for integrity, filelity, and honeary. The word Protestant, with many of the people, is no longer a reproach, but a passport to friendship.

Religious Newspapers .- We know a minister, who Religious Newspapers.—We know a minister, who samply, in the month of Decomber, spends two or three days, in caling upor families, to induce them to take a religious envapage; he says he considers his time well spent in perferning this voluntary agency. The result has been, that for series of years a large circulation of religious papers has been kept up. Such an effort on the part of ministers can be nade in connection with pastoral visits, which will be useful to anisters and people.—Boston Recorder. A good example for others to follow.

Concentration of Heathenism .- The Island of Pooas, near Chusan, in China, is remarkable for the number of Hadro temples, estimated at 103; thirty-six are very spaint, where the principal heathen deities are kept. There are only a few inhabitants; but the priests, sometimes to the number of 2,000, here celebrate their orgies. The island is attwenty miles long, and has no females upon it.

Increase.-We are thankful to the great Head of farcase.—We are thankful to the great freedom of Church that, notwithstanding the great declension in maharches, and the seeming want of prosperity almost everyte, that God has blessed the M. E. Church South, during oresent year. There has been an increase in all our Concret that far, except one; and, should those yet to report, been as successful as their sister Conferences, there will large increase reported in our next Munutes. This should thus to thank God, and take courage.—Northern Ch. Adv.

Rook-Rooms .- Having occasion to pass through the about of the Book Room, a lew days since, we noticed altress rooms and the committee room completely "torn "Orinquiry, we learned that the increasing business of of O impriry, we learned that the increasing owners of the printing department required more room; and we noticed to find the try a press in the place where the preached acting shad been held. We were pleased at this indiction the present of the Managers, and feit a pang regret to see the room, as long occupied by the parameter, and the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, changed to other purposes.—N. Y. Cor. Pitts. Adv.

The Waldenses .- This poor and oppressed people, sad in number, and afflicted, with the rest of Europe, by a sarcity of bread, contributed 10,000 france, the last year, to the French Society of Evangelical Missions.

Such Sea Islands.-A company of missionaries have lately departed from London for the Pacific, took th them 5000 copies of the Bible in the Tahitian language, 4000 copies of the Pilgrim's Progress.

Science and the Arts.

An Anzsthetic Agent: Ether Superseded .- Ether which promised to impart such an invaluable aid to inuce, had not been in use for twelve months, when of far more effective anasthetic agent has been dis-Some medical men were sceptical in reference to cay of ether, conceiving that though the immediate might be to deaded sensation, still, the human frame not be subjected to such a violent ordeal, without the of permanently injurious consequences. Professor and Dr. Dandan, on the other hand, were more sanshor and Dr. Duncan, on the other hand, were more samina as to its application, both having repeatedly employed it in an ent trying operations, and with very decided success, blesser Singnon also came to the same conclusion as Promos Miller and Dr. Duncan, he having often used the application based to the same conclusion as Promos Miller and Dr. Duncan, he having often used the application has been, that Professor based has found an agent infinitely more efficacious than all scalers, samely, chlopoform, or the Perchloride of Formyle, the professor belongs the honor of discovering its wonder-lawsheld properties, and of having first ventured to apply to the relief of suffering lumanity. Its advantages over degree as varied and palapable, that the latter may be considered as alonely superseded. The chief of these are, that a bankless quantity of it will produce the same effect, and that passesses a more rapid, complete, and generally more persent attent with less preliminary excitement, and tendency state of the liquid upon a hollow shaped sponge, or even the betterfacellerchief, and apply the same over the mouth and done, as a supersed of the same over the mouth and done, as a supersed of the same very, applied it frequently to obstetric practice, latin entire success; and it was last week applied, for the same over the professor Simpson has, the first time to be fully inhaled. and state very, applied it frequently to obstetric practice, with entire success; and it was last week applied, for first time, by Prof. Miller and Dr. Duncan, to surgical ratins, with great success. A great concourse of medical and students, witnessed the result, in the Royal Infirmary; f. Dunas, of Paris, its discoverer, also being present, high the usual mode of administering it, is to put about a styling and upon a silk hundkerchief, and cause it simply to stillade, yet, we understand that a much better plan is, to wrom a curved piece of glass tube, as prepared by Mr. app. Infirmary Street, who has also succeeded in making a year chloroform. By Mr. Kemp's tube, the fluid is present from vapring, and its vapor has also easier and more appring, and its vapor has also easier and

An apparatus has been invented in England, called an Effluvia Trap," by which the effluvia is prevented rising at the air Effluvia Trap," by which the effluvia is prevented rising at the air moderate. The inventor received a silver selat from the Society of Arts. This is an invention of the lighest importance possible, and is of great value in the United State, as well as in Europe. In New Orleans alone, it said be worth at least five times the expense of a patent, tens to an English inventor, who would be obliged to pay \$590 to our government for a patent fee, by which he could stare to hunself the benefit of his invention in this country. This system of so-called retatiation may be the means of temporates and introduces it for his own benefit. The risks tensor in the strength of the secondly, that he are trifling similarity may despoil him of the best part of its impressment, by the stringent rules adopted in the examining department of our Patent Office. May Congress soon see fit to relieve this, and many other evils our laws are now confined to.—N. Y. Eureka.

Summary of Intelligence.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20-P. M. We are in possession of later news from the City of Mexivia Vera Cruz and New Orleans. Gen Santa Anna had issued another pronunciamiento or proclamation, against the ional Government, which he denounced in strong terms. He had also called for an organized force of 8000 men to re-time the war. He is said to be still headstrong and deter-

His force consisted of 1,600 men, which he was threatening Congress, then in session at Queretaro, the majority of whom were inclined to peace.

On account of fears entertained at the Capital that Santa

The Louisianians were commanded by Captain Read, of Obio. They killed 5 of the guerrillas, and took 5 more prisoners, when they burnt the rancho down.

STILL LATER.

The Extra Picayune of the 14th has dates from Vera Cruz to the 1st and 7th inst.

By the arrival of the Patria the whole story about Santa Anna being in the field at the head of 18,000 men is ascertained to be mere unonahine. Some Mexican gentlemen who came passengers from Vera Cruz, state that he had not 1800 followers—much less 18,000.

Anaya was elected President on the 12th of November. His

term of office will expire on the 8th of January next.

The whole Administration is said to be in favor of peace; and a Commission composed of Conto, Aristian, Cuevas, and Rincon, had been sent to the Capitol, to re-open negotiations with Mr. Trist. The power of the latter gentlemen had been revoked before their arrival; and it is prerumed they were Speaker; and the remainder of the week was occupied in referred to the Government at Washington. There was a rumor that Generals Worth and Pillow and Col.

Duncan had been arrested by General Scott. The arrest is said to have grown out of letters written by the former, reflecting upon the Commander-in-Chief. Anaya's inaugural was in the usual Mexican style-that he

had taken the office with a resolution not to dishonor his na-tive land—he had never deceived his country—his blood and life were hers.

FARTHER PARTICULARS.

The steamship Virginia, Capt. Tucker, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th, from Vera Cruz, having left the 7th inst. The following letter contains political news of interest and health. importance:

MEXICO, Nov. 24, 1847. mro, and have proposed two questions to the Government, to mortally. which they demand clear and peremptory replies. 1st. In what character they have been called together, and will the government submit to their decision? 2d. Will the Government make known, with clearness and frankness, the programme of its policy with regard to peace or war?

A correspondent of El Monitor says that it was understood the Government had answered these questions by stating that they had been called together solely for the purpose of throwing light upon the subject, that the General Government would be able in some manner to surrender its powers, and that it the neighborhood of Pietra Santa, between Tuscan and Mowas more inclined to open or continue negotiations for peace denese patroles. than to prosecute the war.

Santa Anna has assumed the command of the army in Oa-

jaca. He says that he was deprived of the command by Pena y Pena, in order that the latter might find no obstacle in making peace with the Americans. He avows his determination to make no peace with the American forces occupying any portion of the Mexican territory.

The Arco Iris says that Gen. Patterson's division left Ja-

lapa on the 25th ult. Before his departure, he hung, on the 23th, two American teamsters, for baving killed a Mexican boy, Tuscany and Lucca, and the King of Sardinia, for the forma-12 years old. He caused also to be executed, the next day, tion of an Association on the principle of the German Comthe two Mexican officers, Garcia and Allcade (belonging to mercial Leagne, will, it is anticipated, tend to fuse the common the 8th and 11th regiments,) who were taken prisoners while interest of all Italy upon a true and essential basis.

Republic by a treaty of peace. The proposition was rejected Excesses had been committed by the federal troops.

any port in Mexico, until the rate of duty shall be fixed by the authorities at Washington; and that after a certain time specified, no more rents will be paid for quarters occupied by the millitia having dispersed, and returned to their respective paid for as before.

ers retired at once to Queretaro, upon learning that Mr. Trist point, they immediately retreated.

Accounts reached Berne, late in the evening of the 21st ult.

The following items are from the Arco Iris of the 8d inst. force of 2000 men. The General-in-chief, Bustemante, had arms, the execution of the decrees of the diet. his head quarters at Guanajunto, with an army of 9000.

A pronunciamiento has been made by the military in Quere-

taro in favor of Santa Anna.

Gen. Santa Anna was to leave Tchuacan on the 22d for yet been received. Queretaro. We therefore may expect soon to hear the news of the overthrow of the Government of Mexico.

Gen. Urrea is said to have been captured by the Camanche cretion on the 24th ultimo. The road at r

danger. Gen. Ampudia, who was suspected of entertaining revolutionary projects against the Government, has been banished to Guadalaxara, and it is also rumored that there he has been

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

NEW YORK, DEC. 26-8 P. M. The Mexicans claim the advantage over a party of Americans who landed at Mulego, fought all day, and embarked again. It is said the British legation had received a protest from Lord Pulmerston against forcibly taxing British residents in Mexico for the support of the war. Levies were made six months ago. The English protested against it at the time. Nothing further concerning the arrest of Generals Worth and Pillow.

A bearer of despatches from Gov. Mason, in California, has arrived in Washington.

" Dead Letters."-Five clerks are engaged in the General Post Office at Washington, whose time is occupied but steadily going forward, but act al hostilities had not com in receiving, opening, and assorting the " dead letters." The menced. number of these letters, and the value of their contents, almost exceed belief. Last year, no less than 1,800,000 were received. The aggregate value of the contents of 5782 dead Phillippe. letters containing money, which were sent out from the Department last year for delivery, after having been opened, was \$21,055 55 ! an average of about \$8 for each letter. The amount thus restored to the senders was \$19,478 62. Of those delivered, 407 letters were returned to the Department finding no claimants. These contained money and other articles of the value of \$1434, which goes into the funds of the Department. This dead letter business is a losing affair to the Department-the loss last year was \$135,000.

Prices of Manufacturing Stock .- The following table of the par value of the stocks of the most prominent Munusacturing Companies of New England, is from the Boston Shipping List :-

Companies.	Par value.	Market valu
Amoskeng, (Manchester,)	\$1000	\$1070
Boston, (Waltham,)	900	500
Stark, (Manchester,)	1000	925
Massachusetts, (Lowell,)	1000	950
Appleton, do.	1000	1100
Boot, do.	1000	1010
Hamilton, do.	1000	750
Lawrence, do.	1000	
Lowell, do.	1000	900
Merrimack, do.	1000	
Middlesex, do.	1000	
Suffolk, do.	1000	
Tremont, do.	1000	
Jackson, (Nashua,)	800	
Nashua, do.	500	
Cocheco, (Dover,)	650	
Great Falls,	420	
Salmon Falls,	500	
Cabot, (Springfield,)	1000	
Chicopee, do.	1000	
Dwight, do.	1000	
Perkins, do.	1000	
Palmer, (Palmer,)	1000	
Thorndike, do.	1000	
Salisbury,	1000	
Bartlett, (Newburyport,)	500	
York, (Saco,)	1000	
Manchester,	5000	
N. E. Worsted, (Framingham,		
Sandwich Glass Co.,	100	

A Pirate.-A letter from Capt. Gordon, of schr. A Pirate.—A letter from Capt. Gordon, of schr.
Juliet, of Portland, arrived at Gunyama, Nov. 17, suys:

"On the passage out, I fell in with a piratical-schooner of about eighty tons, having two guns and tweaty men. She ordered me to send my boat on board. We haid our topsail to the mast, getting the boat ready, waiting for him to come down. He hauled up his topsail, when, having a good opportunity, we filled away, shot across his bows, and got clear of him. She chased me twelve hours, firing grape shot at us, doing no damage."

vote of 138 to 54.

Senate, Dec. 22.—Mr. Hale presented two anti-slavery petitions, and made strenuous efforts to induce the Senate to depart from its settled practice of not receiving petitions of that import. The question of non-reception being put, Mr. Berrien moved to lay that question on the table, which was decided in the several Messages of the President on the Mexican War, and requesting of him information on numerous points touching the causes of the war, and the right of the United States to territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

Thursday — Senate, Dec. 22.—Mr. Hale presented two anti-slavery petitions, and made strenuous efforts to induce the Senate to depart from its settled practice of not receiving petitions of that import. The question of non-reception being put, Mr. Berrien moved to lay that question on the table, which was decided in the affirmative: Ayes 33, Noes 10.

House.—Mr. Lincoln, of Ill., offered a resolution relating to the several Messages of the President on the Mexican War, and requesting of him information on numerous points touching the causes of the war, and the right of the United States to territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

Sentence of Death .- At the opening of the Supreme Sentence of Death.—At the opening of the Supreme Court in East Cambridge, Monday morning, Judge Shaw pro-nounced sentence of death upon George Hunnewell, of Cam-bridge, convicted of setting fire to his mother's dwelling, by which his brother was burned to death. The Judge feelingly a would brave Congress, Gen. Scott had ordered Gen. remarked upon the great depravity exhibited by the prisoner.

Worth, with a strong force, to march to Queretaro for the purpose of protecting its deliberations.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily News states that not a single fragment of the large piles of MSS, which Professor MacCullagh was known to possess, can be found at his body of guerrillas at a rancho, about 17 miles from Vera Cruz.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily News states that not a single fragment of the large piles of MSS, which Professor MacCullagh was known to possess, can be found at his of the New Republic of Liberia, was exhibited. The flag conversion of the New Republic of Liberia, was exhibited. The flag conversion of the New Republic of Liberia, was exhibited. The flag conversion of the New Republic of Liberia, was exhibited. The flag conversion of the New Republic of Liberia, was exhibited.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE-FIFTEEN DAYS LATER-IMPROVING STATE OF AFFAIRS

-THE CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND. The steamship Hibernia arrived on Friday morning, abo hree o'clock, in twenty and a half days from Liverpool. The European Times of the 4th says:-It is gratifying t

be able to announce that a marked improvement has taken place the past fortnight in the aspect of commercial affairs. The value of public securities has advanced, and there has been less stringency in the money market generally. Forty-three more failures have occurred in England, and o the continent, since the sailing of the last steamer.

On Thursday, the 18th ult., the Imperial Parliament asset

bled at Westminster. Mr Shaw Lefevre was re-elected wearing in the new members. IRELAND .- We regret to state that crimes and outrages continue undiminished in Ireland. The state of Tipperary, Clare, Westmeath, King's County, Roscommon, and Lim-

erick, is most deplorable. FRANCE.-Numerous meetings continue to be held in all parts of the country, in favor of electoral reform. The tribunal of correctional police of Paris, have sentenced, by default, M. Guffin (late aid-de-camp of King Louis Phillippe,) for cheating at cards, to three years' imprisonment and 2000

france fine. The Prince de Joinville has resigned the command of the Mediterranean squadron, the alleged cause of which is ill

A frightful collision took place a few days since on the Paris and Orleans Railway, a short distance from Paris. About The Government of the States is still in session at Quere- thirty-six persons, more or less, injured, several, it is feared

ITALY .- The Alba, Florence Journal, of the 12th ult., announces aspositive the entrance of the Austrian troops on the territory of Modena. A battalion of these troops had arrived at Carpi, three leagues in the interior of the duchy, and others were believed to have taken possession of Massa Carrara. Letters from Florence to the 17th ult., mention that the Duke of Modena had declared Massa Carrara in a state of seige, and ordered his troops to fire upon any assemblage of more than two persons. Some shots had been exchanged in

The Sardinian and Tuscan government have respectively addressed the people of those States, approving the patriotic sentiments and zeal expressed by them; but deprecating the ontinuance of manifestations that were becoming inconvenient, and might prove dangerous. The Grand Duke of Tus-cany added that negotiations had been commenced and were still in progress, for the arrangement of the second province of Lunigiano.
The Convention between Pope Pius IX, the Grand Duke of

commanding guerrillas, without having been exchanged,
We have been informed that Padre Martin (the second Jacapitulated to the fideral troops, without striking a blow. The

rauta) had been made prisoner while sleeping in one of the federalists established martial law, which, however, was not garritas of the city of Mexico. Senor Otero brought forward enforced after the 19 h ultimo. On the same day, the prohis proposition in the Mexican Congress for depriving the Ex- visional government issued a decree, banishing the Jesuists, and ecutive of the power to alienate any part of the territory of the the other religious orders from the territories of Friburg. by a large majority, which is deemed a favorable omen.

The Cantons of Z og also capitulated to the federal troops, on the 21st ultimo. The federals crossed the frontier at the

tering on the enemy, has issued an order that no more bullion, Lucerne side, and gradually crossed the capital of Sonderbund, bars, or ingots, either of gold or silver, shall be shipped from Two Lucernese districes, Pleffikon, and Menzikon, surrendered American army. Subsistence for the army, forage, will be homes. On the 18th, the Lucernese attempted an inroad into the Bernese territory, in the neighborhood of Huttwyd, but The Arco Iris of the 2d inst., says the Mexican commission- Gen. Dufour, having detached a division upon the menaced

that the Grand Council of Lucerne had determined, by a ma-By the last accounts, Gen. Filisola was at Queretaro with a jurity of only three votes, to persist in resisting, by force of On the frontier of Ticino and Uri a severe action has been

fought, and fortune has favored the arms of the Sonderbund. though no details of the loss of the two belligerant parties have By more recent dates, we learn that General Dufour having

invested Lucerene on all sides, that party surrendered at dis-It has since transpired that dispatches have been sent from Paris to Switzerland, announcing the intention of the five powand the city of Mexico, and small parties can travel without ers to hold a congress for the pacification of Switzerland, and

RUSSIA-THE CHOLERA.

Official accounts from St. Petersburgh, dated the 12th ult., nounces that the cholera had made fresh progress at Moscow. Between the 25th October and 1st of November, the number of cases daily increased, 641 persons having been attacked during that period, 238 of whom had died. From the first appearance of the malady in that city up to the 1st of Navember, 1197 eases occured, 402 of which proved fatal.

A letter from Constantinople, says—" The news from Alba-nia is more and more satisfactory. The rebels have been dispersed on all points.

The potatoe rot in France has proved very jusignificant. A letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, announces the discovery of the remains of the Emperor Charlemagne.

Accounts from the Tyrol, say that great excitement prevails there, owing to the events passing in Switzerland, which is greatly increased by the movements of the Austrian troops.

Latest accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, state that preparations for an inroad upon the Kafirs bave been silently

The Pope's refusal to sanction the divorce of Queen Isabella from her husband is said to have been influenced by Louis

Congressional.

Senate.—On Monday a short debate arose on the proposition of Mr. Calhoun to fix a day for the consideration of his resolutions. Mr. Allen inquired whether Mr. Calhoun intended to deny the right or propriety of taking territory for indemnity. Mr. Calhoun replied that his objects were merely to guard against the result into which we were hurrying ourselves inconsiderately—a result which might throw into our hands the wild nine or ten millions of Mexican people. After destroying their nationality, he thought it important we should know before we went farther what our true object was in reference to the subjugation of territory. Tuesday, the 4th of January, was finally fixed for their consideration.

House.—Rev. R. R. Gurley was chosen chaplain. The President sent a Message giving his reasons for withholding his signature to the bill passed the last day of the last session, making appropriations to certain public works in Wisconsin, already commenced, and for other purposes.

A resolution by Mr. Grinnel, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the President has authorized the fitting out of a vessel to carry officers of the Army or Navy to the Mediterranean for surveying the Dead Sea, and whether the President has such authority, or Congress the power to pass laws authorizing explorations and surveys, or to improve the harbors and rivers of the United States, has been adopted.

Dec. 22.—A memorial was presented for repealing the laws recognizing shyperay in the District of Commits and his arms.

Dec. 22.—A memorial was presented for repealing the laws recognizing slavery in the District of Colombia, and laid over for farther consideration.

recognizing slavery in the District of Colombia, and laid over for farther consideration.

Mr. Botts, of Virginia, introduced a resolution calling on the President to furnish information relative to the war.

The resolution of Mr. Adams was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for information concerning the claims of Mexico under the convention of 1839.

The resolution offered by Mr. Richardson, in favor of the war, came up for consideration. Resolutions of an opposite character were offered as a substitute. The previous question was moved and not sustained—90 mays, 102 yeas. They lie over.

blue square at the upper side next to the staff containing a single star. The new Republic, it is known, has been formed from the colony of colored persons from the United States, life. Beautifully illustrated with steel engraving.

The vast valley of the Oder, in Prussian Silesia, has been Corahill. dec 22 innundated by the overflowing of the Oder. Incalculable damage had been done.

Notices.

DEDICATION.

DEDICATION.

By permission of divine providence, the new church edifice erected for the use of the M. E. Church of Sandwich, Mass., will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Friday, Jan. 7. Services to commence at half past ten o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. Abel Stevens. Brethren and friends are cordially invited to be with use on the occasion.

R. M. HATPIELO.

DEDICATION. DEDICATION.

By permission of divine Providence, the new Methodist E. Church in Manafield will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty Grd. on Wadnesday, Jan. 5. Service to commence at 11 o'clock, A.M.—Sermon by Rev. D. Wise. Preachers and friends are invited to attent.

Mansfield, Conn., Dec. 22.

DONATION NOTICE.

DONATION NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that there will be a general donation party, for the benefit of our Presiding Elder, Rev. Wm. H. Pilebury, at his house in Camden, on Wednesday eve., Jan. 12. It is designed that our brethren and friends on the circuits and stations on this part of the District shall units with the good people of C. In the meeting, and as it is in connection with the Ministerial association, there will be a good opportunity for those who cannot attend to send their donations by their preachers, who will, we trust, not fail to be at the Association. I need say nothing of the importance of our doing something for our worthy Presiding Filter in this way. I trust that none of his many friends will deny themselves the pleasure of being present with their benefits, and thus bely the good cause by helping one of its servants.

Balfast, Dec. 20.

NOTICE. Rev. Dr. Higgins will preach before the Richmond Street Ladies' Benevolent Society, on Sunday forenoon next. A collection will be taken for the objects of the Society.

H. CLARK, Sec.

The Church Street Benevolent Society will hold their annual meeting at the Church Street Church, Sunday Evening, Jan 2d, Addresses by Rev. T. C. Peirce, and A. D. Merrill. QUARTERLY MEETINGS. NEW BEDFORD DISTRICT-POURTH QUARTER. CORRECTION East Greenwich, April 1 2
Instead of
that being a little too late in the month to suit my convenience.
Monument, Dec. 21.

Burry.	Jan	9	9	S Dennysville.			
Eden and Mr. Desert,		R	ě	Eastport,	Feb.	10	~
(Sullivan.	44	15	16	Lubec.	1.00.	13	301
Steuben.		10	10	W. Lubec.		26	0
W. Harrington.2 P 1	vf **		17	Alexandria at Pri		EU	*
Columbia, at Centr			4,	ton.	1160.	*	-
ville.	**	99	98	Weston,	Mar.	A	
Harriagton,			-	N. Penobecot,	41	11	1
Calsis.				S. Penobecot.			
S. Calais,	0.6	99	30	Breokaville,	44		1
Militowa, 6 P. M.,	*1	~ 0	30	Deer Isle.			•
Machias.			00	Castine.	48	18	1
	Feb.	5	6	5 N. Bucksport,	41	95	
Robbinston,			13	Bucksport,			•
Charlotte,				(Bash-port,			

Bucksport, Dec. 15. ASAHEL MOORE

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged. Aldrich, Smith Aldrich, Isaac Aldrich, Samuel Atwood, J. J. Allen, Elvira Andrews, Charlotte Archer, Andrew 2 00 pays to Jan. 1, '48 2 00 " July 1, '49 2 00 " Jan. 1, '48 2 00 " Jan. 1, '49 Baker, Barkar Burr, Luther Brown, Ephraim Briggs, Wm. Breit Ira Brateller, Andrew Bagley, J. B. Barress H. C. Beale. Rufus Barrell, Wm. Coss, L. B. Curtis, Bracy Sept. Sept. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. 1, 48 Jan. 1, 48 Aug. 11, 48 Coss. L. B.
Curtis, Bracy
Covell, Hiram
C bb, Chas.
Clark Dr. E.
Collins, Joseph
Covell, Stanley
Colby, Ambrose
Carr, W. W.
Cole, Richard
Croswell, Joseph
Cahoon, J. B.
Dawnlog, O. F. Downing, O. E.
Davis, J. A.
Dow, M. J.
Davis, Isaac
Durao, Benj.
Davis, Sarah Jan. 1, '49
Mar. 20, '43
Jan. 1, '49
Jan. 1, '49
Jan. 1, '48
Jan. 1, '48
Jan. 1, '48
April 1, '48
Jan. 1, '48 recommending the federal government to suspend hostilities for Davis, Sarah Edmunds, John Files, Stephen Ferren, Lydia Freeman, Eben Guptill, D. L. Graffam, Peter Griggs, H. K. Goidard, E. B. Gibson, John Gardner, P. S. 2 00 2 00 2 00 63 6 00 2 00 2 00 4 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1. '48 April 15, '48 Dec. 22, '47 Jan. 1, '48 Mar. 15, '49 Jan. 1, '50 Hebard, B. F. Henderson, Samuel Hardy, Eliab Haneon, V. C. Hinckley, H. K. In full.
Feb. 1, '49
July 15, '48
Jan. 1, '48
Jan. 1, '48

Jaquith Solomon Jones, Ebenezer Johnstone, John Jones, Lewis Johnson, Alice Jac-bs, Irone Kyle, Amoe Kyle, Amea Lovewell, Betsey Larrabee, J. A. Lovell, H. C. Martin, Pearl Moulton, Maria Mullikan, Isaac Mugford, Peter Nuyes, Jefferson Nye, Jeseph Olmstead, I. H. Peabledt, Chandle Peabody, Chandler Perkins, Mary Protice, James Preble, Charles Purinton, N. L Rooks G. W. Reed, Preserved Reed, Wm. May 1, '49 Sept. 10, '48 July 24, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Dec. 15, '48 Oct. 1, '48 Nov. 1, '43 Reed, Wm.
Southward, E. P.
Sargent, J. S.
Steison, Chs.
Soumer, Jabez
Stedman, Abljah
Startling, John
Shaw, Reul
Sanborn, T. J.
Shaw, George
Surtevant, Cyrus
Simmons, E. W.
Bickney, Nicholae
Tawkabury, Jona. June 15, '43
June 16, '43
Dec. 10, '43
Jan. 1, '49
July 1, '48
July 1, '48
April 1, '48
On account.
Jan. 1, '48
Jan. 1, '49
Jan. 1, '49 Taylor, Geo. G. Toby. Charles Urban, Solomon 8. 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 Jan. 1, '49 Dec. 15, '48 Jan. 1, '48 Oct. 1, '43 Washburn, W. T.
Watkins, O. W.
Wilbour, Wm.
Winslow, Mary
Worthing, J. W.
Worcester, Geo. Oct. 1, 48 June 15, 48 Jan. 1, 49 Jan. 1, 49 Dec. 23, 47 April 16, 48 Jan. 1, 48 Jan. 1, 49 Nov. 16, 48 Jan. 1, 49 2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00 1 60 2 00 2 00 6 00 2 00 2 00

Winslow, Abigail Whipple. W. C. Young, R. K. Yeaton, John MARRIED.

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The recoloristic retion.

The recolorist of furnish information concerning the claims of Mexico under the convention of 1839.

The recolorism of Mr. Adams was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for information concerning the claims of Mexico under the convention of 1839.

The resolution offered by Mr. Richardson, in favor of the war, came up for consideration. Resolutions of an opposite character were offered as a substitute. The previous question character were offered as a substitute. The previous question of the variety of the control of the power.

Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, offered a series of resolutions, declaring the control of the series of resolutions, and the resolutions of the protection of the Navy and Commerce, and for mational delenies. The previous previous question was sustained, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered by the protection of the Hollston. Oct. 20. by Rev. 1. How the protection of the Hollston. Oct. 20. by Rev. 21. H. Twombly, Mr. Johnston, of Wardshall, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1830 roundered, and the resolutions and the resolution of the hollston. Oct. 20. by Rev. 11. H. Twombly, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, subm

CHARLES H. PEIRCE

Advertisements.

WILL publish this day—THE PATH OF LIFE: A
GUIDE FOR YOUNG DISCIPLES. By Rev. Dan-

from the colony of colored persons from the United States, and there recently under the care of the Colonisation Society, which Society, by a resolution in January last, agreed to resign all further control of its municipal afiairs.

During a thunderstorm at Vaux, in France, on the 16th ult., the ground was covered with frogs, supposed to have been taken up, by a water spout, from an extensive marsh in the neighborhood. The inhabitants feasted luxuriously on this new species of manna.

The vast valley of the Oder, in Prussian Silesia, has been Corahill.

REMOVAL

THE Subscribers have removed to the spacious War NO. 168 WASHINGTON-STREET, nearly opposite their former stand, and will have constantly hand a large stock of COTTON GOODS, Shirtings, Shetings, Tickings, Cambrics, Silecias, Checks, Denims, Drilling Jeans, Batting, Wadding, Wick Yarn, Lamp Wicks.

LINENS AND WOOLENS,

comprising Shirtings, Sheetings, Lawns, Linea Cambrics and Handkerchiefs, Dispers, Damask Table Covers, Crash Bur-aps, Flannels, Cassimeres, Stuffs for Boys' Clothes, Wool Frocking, Wool Wadding.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, For Women, Men, Boys and Girls; of Silk, Cotton, Line Merino, Worsted and Woolen. KNITTING VARNS.

Woolen, Worsted, Merino, Cotton and Linen, all colors an LINEN AND COTTON THREADS, &c.

Marshall & Co.'s Patent Linen Thread, Linen Thread on Spools; Taylor's, Geary's, Coats' and Findley's Spool Cotton, White and Colored; Skein Cotton; Shoe Cotton; Se wing and Saddlers' Silk and Twist, all colors; Marking and Embroid-ering Cotton; Linen Floss, &c. &c. SUNDRIES AND SMALL WARES.

SUNDRIES AND SMALL WARES.

London Windsor Soap; London and American Pins; R. Hemming & Son's genuine Needles and Knitting Pins; R. Warren & Baylis do; Buttons, in great variety; Combs; Tapes and Bobbons of all kinds; Galloons, Taffeta; Satin and Velvet Ribbins; Bik and Col'd Silk Braids and Cords; Cartain Tassels, Cords and Fringes; Furniture, Beddick, Carpet, Quality, Flannel and other Bindings, &c. &c. &c.

From our long experience in business, we flatter ourselves that we shull exhibit as good articles at as reasonable prices as any house in the city or the United States.

Our friends and the public are invited to examine our stock by WHOLESALE in the CHAMBERS, at RETAIL on the LOWER FLOOR.

Boston, Dec. 22, 1847.

GRANDIN, DUDLEY, AND BLAKE. SURGEON DENTISTS. No. 288, Washington St., Buston

Warrant the Teeth inserted by them to answer all the purp THE LIFE AND DIARY OF FANNY

NEWELL.

A NEW Edition of this popular autobiography has been called for, and is now published in an improved and beautiful form. It contains an introduction and sketch of her life, by a member of the New England M. E. Conference. Six thousand copies of this volume have been sold, and there is a continued call for it in different portions of New England and elsewhere. Price 42c. For sale by Binney, Otheman & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers for the Ladies' Repository are hereby reminded that they can transmit to us payment for the next volume by the preachers, or by mail, without expense, on notifying the Post Master. The Ministers of our church in New England are hereby respectfully solicited to act as as agents in procuring subscribers for the Ladies' Repository, and also to collect money from new and old subscribers and remit to us, for which the usual premium will be allowed. The

BINNEY, OTHEMAN, & CO, tf No. 1 Cornhill, Boston. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S POCKET ALMANAC.

FOR the Year of our Lord, 1848, containing the usual Calendar, Tables of Lunar and Polar Phenomena, Eclipses, &c. 16 pages, 32mo. Single copies, one cent. By the hundred, swonty-five cents. Redeeming the Time, because the Days are evil.—Eph. 5: 16.

The above very useful and unique publication, tastefully got up, is just published by the American Sunday School Union, and is for sale by the thousand, hundred, fifties, or single copy, at No. 5 Corphill.

Dec. 22.

38.

THE MOST APPROPRIATE PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH,

ARE to be found at No. 5 Cornbill. Boston; where are always for sale, in large and small quantities, Juvenile Books, from half a cent each, at every intermediate price to two dollars, bound in various styles, and illustrated with supetwo dollars, bound in various styles, and illustrated with superior steel and copper engravings, and well executed wood cuts.

A large proportion of the original publications of the American Sunday School Union is from the pens of New England authors of approved and appreciated talents. Rich Bindings and Illustrations. A few Gift Books of uncommon beauty of finish, and of attractive matter, are published by the Society, and sold at low prices.

WM. B. TAPPAN, Agent.

Bec. 22.

New Illustrated Magazine! FOR THE YOUNG.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAINE,

AND FIRESIDE COMPANION. Edited by Mark ForArester. The January number for 1848, which commences
the first volume of an Illustrated Monthly Magazine with the
above title, intended expressly for young persons, is now ready.
In issuing this work, the publishers have determined to employ all the means and resources in their power, towards supplying an important deficiency which they believe now exists,
in regard to books designed for the young. They will endeavor to make The Boys' and Girls' Magazine, entirely unexceptionable in its contents, and in the lessons it teaches; and they
respectfully ask the examination, and, if the work should prove
satistactory, the personal efforts of every parent or guardian,
under whose notice this prospectus may come, for its success.
Each number will be profusely and beautifully embellished
with finely engraved wood cuts, and, occasionally, these engravings will be colored.

The work will be neatly printed on fine paper, each number
containing at least thirty-two pages. The terms of subscription will be ONE DOLLARS, IN ADVANCE.
In order to bring the work within the reach of all, we have
been induced to make the following extremely liberal offer:

Dy Any person who will us send TWO DOLLARS IN
ADVANCE, shall receive the Boys' and Girls' Magazine, for
one year, and also a copy of the Boston Weekly Athenaum, e
family paper of large size, for one year. 20
The price of the Athenaum alone is \$2 a year.

Letters containing money, if enclosed in the presence of the
Post Master, may be sent at our risk, and should be plainly
directed to

BRADBURY & GUILD,

Dec. 15.

"THE ORIGINAL STORE." THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAINE,

"THE ORIGINAL STORE." THE BOSTON CHINA TEA COMPANY. NO. 198 WASHINGTON STREET. (Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel.)

Boston. HAS been to operation for five years.—Originated for the sole purposes of buying and selling Teas and Coffees, AND ROTHING ELSE; it has met with usexampled success. Purchasing whole chops at once, and selling for cash only, at a small advance on the pound, they were enabled to make better selections, and seel cheaper than those act engaged exclusively in the trade. As a general rule there is

D- TWENTY PER CENT SAVED ! 40 a purchasing of us. We will sell

5 lbs good Black Tea, for
5 lbs. superior Black Tea, (Oolong flavor.)
5 lbs. good Green Tea,
5 lbs. good strong Young Hyson,
5 lbs. delicious Green Tea,

Annuals for 1848.

THE CIRISTIAN KEEPSAKE.—Seven Plates.—Fine.
THE OPAL.—Edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale.
THE MAYFLOWER.—Edited by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.
Entirely original. Nine superb plates, engraved by Sartain.
THE ROSE OF SHARON.—Seven engravings, by Sartain.
THE FORGET. Mc. NOT.—Nine Mezzotint plates.
PRIENDSHIP'S GIFT.—An elegant annual.
THE GEM OF THE SEASON.—With twenty splendid

engravings.

CHRISTMAS BLOSSOMS:—An elegant juvenile annual THE SNOW STORM.—

THE ROSETTE, FOR 1848.—

do.

Also a variety of elegant volumes for Holiday Gifts.

BINNEY, OTHEMAN & C

Deb. 15.

31.

CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY OF USEFUL AND EN-TERTAINING KNOWLEDGE, Edited by William Chambers. With Elegant Historive Engravings. Price 26

TERTAINING KNOWLEDGE, Edited by William Chambers. With Elegant Illustrative Engravings. Price 26 cents per No.

The design of the Miscellany is to supply the increasing demand for useful, instructive, and entertaing reading, and to bring all the aids of literature to bear on the cultivation of the feelings and understandings of the people—to impress correct views on important moral and social questions—suppress every species of strife and savagery—cheer the lagging and desponding, by the relation of tales drawn from the imagination of popular writers—rouse the fancy, by descriptions of interesting foreign scenes—give a zest to every-day occupations, by hallad and lyrical poetry—in short, to furnish an unobtrusive friend and guide, a lively fireside companion, as far as that object can be attained through the instrumentality of books.

The publication has already commenced, and will be continued semi-monthly. Each number will form a complete work and every third number will be farnished with a title-page and table of conteuts, thus forming a beautifully illustrated volume of over 500 pages of useful and entertaining reading, adapted to every class of readers. The whole to be completed inthirty number, forming the degant volume.

BOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. We are glad to see an American issue of this publication, and especially in so nest and convenient a form. It is an admirable compilation, distinguished by the good taste which has been shown in all the publications of the Messrs. Chambers. It units the useful and the entertaining. We hope its circulation here will be large enough to supplant to a good extent, the namby-panhy and immoral works which have so long been two widely circulated.

Brom the Christian World, Baston

From the Literary World, N. Y.

From the N. Y. Albion: This highly useful and instructive series appears in a neat' and portable form; three numbers of which have already appeared, and sold at the low price of twenty-five cents each.—For young persons in domestic life, and the rising generation at large, we scarcely know a publication conveying so much knowledge of a useful and entertaining nature at a price so within the reach of almost every pocket.

OF This work can be sent by mail to any part of the country. A direct remittance to the publishers of six dollars will pay for the entire work. This liberal discount for advance pay will nearly cover the cost of postage on the work. Those wishing for one or more sample numbers can remit accordingly.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

Dec. 8.

4t Publishers, Boston.

A GOOD SITUATION FOR A SAIL-MAKER. THE undersigned offers for sale his homestead in North Dennis, on very reasonable terms, consisting of a first rate house, with an acce of excellent land for a garden, having

Dec. 22.

Rev. E. Noyes will commence a class in Hebrew, in one of the Halls over Boylston Market, as soon as the requisite num-ber of names have been obtained. Terms for Twenty Four Lessons \$10.00, in advance. Names may be given at No. 9. Haymarket Place. 31

G. W. PRUDEN & SON.

sortment of CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES, BUREAUS,

Nos. 1 and 2 Hichborn Block, corner of Ann and Barrett streets, Boston,

SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 266 WASHINGTON STREET, CORNER OF AVON PLACE, BOSTON.

NESS AND DESPATCH. BY ABNER FORBES. (Remaining partner of the late Firm of Ela & Forbes,) on the old stand, 37 Cornhill. BOOKS, BILL HEADS.

And Power Press work, of every variety, on the most FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-

NOS. 48, 50 4 52, BLACKSTONE STREET. NOS. 48, 50 & 52, BLACKSTOIVE STREET.

F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends
on dustomers, that they continue business at their
Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of FURSITURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING GLASSES,
&C. Goods packed for Country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality LIVE GEESE FEATHERS selling very
cheap.

BOOK STORE CHANGE!

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice to their friends and the public generally, that they have disposed of their Stock of Books, Stationery, &c., to Mr. W. H. WALDRON, whom they cordially recommend to the favor of all the old patrons of their store, and hope they will give him their patronage. Lowell, Nov. 1. 1847.

J. E. SHORT & CO.

W. H. WALDRON,

W. H. WALDRON,

HAVING purchased the Extensive Stock of Books, Stationery, &c., of Messrs, J. E. Short & Co., respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon his predecessors. He will have constantly on hand a complete assortment of School, Clacaieal, Theological, Miscelhaneous Books, Wallets, Cutlery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. New Books bound and old ones rebound with neatness and despatch. Cards printed to order. Subscriptions received for the popular Newspapers and Periodicals of the day.

W. H. W., acting as Agent for the Methodist Book Concerns, New York, and the F. W. Baptist Book Establishment, at Dover, N. H., will keep a good supply of their books at No. 6: Merrimack, corner of John Street.

Nov. 10.

DR. A. B. SNOW

HAS removed to 215 Washington Street, nearly opposite Franklin Street.

Boston, June 9. DR. A. B. SNOW

This is one of the most charming books that has fallen ender our notice for a long time. Indeed, we feel that we must bid it a cordial welcome. If in England there are more such works let's have them.

The deserved success of Chambers' Cyclopadia of English Literature, has encouraged the publishers to commence reprinting this equally popular series. Its air is more desultory and practical than the Cyclopadia, but it is compiled with equal judgment, and adapted to the wants of the people.

rate house, with an acre of excellent land for a garden, having a number of young fruit and ornamental trees upon it, being about three minutes walk from the wharf and sail-loft, where there is two packing establishments, with about twenty fishing vessels. Apply to the undersigned in person, by letter.

ELI F. SOUTHARD, Wellfees, Cape Cod.

Doc. 22

HEBREW LESSONS.

EDWARD HENNESSY, DEALER IN CHAIRS AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. No 23 BRATTLE STREET, BOSTON; a few doors from Court street. Painted Chamber Furniture, of all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, New Style cane seat Office do. Rotary do. do. Common do. do. Extra Strong common chairs, (suitable for Offices and stores.)

A general assortment of cane seat and common chairs, also-Rocking chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on hand. Wholesale and Retail.

April 28th, 1847.

FURNITURE, Feather, and Carper Ware House, Nos. 48 and 45 Blackstone Street, where may be found a good as

BEDSTEADS, CENTRE do. CARPETING,
SOFAS, DINING do. CLOCKS,
LOOKING GLASSES, COMMON do. CHAIRS, &c.
and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store
warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any
other establishment in the city.

N. B. Goods leased on the most favorable terms.
G. W. PRUDEN,
March 3. G. W. PRUDEN, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. JOHN GOVE & CO.,

AVING one of the largest Clothing Establishments in the country, and every facility for getting up, at the shortest notice, every variety of clothing, either for wholesale or retail, and of the most approved styles of custom garnetits, would invite all their friends, as well as the public generally, to give them a call. Purchasers at wholesale will find our stock of ready made Clothing and Furnishing Goods to be one of the most extensive, and equal to the advertisement.

Oct 27.

BONNET ROOMS.

M. FISH, manufacturer of Straws, and dealer in Silks, Satins, Velvet, and Plush, Rich Puris and Plush shaded Ribbons. Freuch and American Flowers, together with a full assortment of Millenary goods. Ladies and Misses Hats constantly on hand, and made to order, from the best materials. 484 Hanover Street.

Oct. 27.

DR. S. STOCKING.

All operations performed in a careful, skilful and thorough manner, and warranted.

1y. Sept. 15, '47. Book and Job Printing, OF EVERY VARIETY, EXECUTED WITH NEAT

> POSTERS, PAMPHLETS. CATALOGUES, LABELS, NOTICES, CARDS, &c. &c.,

HOUSE,

BY W. C. BRYAST.

Not in the solitude Alone may man commune with heaven, or see Only in the savage wood And sunny vale the present Deity; Or only hear his voice Where the winds whisper and the waves rejoice. Even here do I behold

Thy steps, Almighty !-here, amidst the crowd Through the great city rolled, With everlasting murmur deep and loud— Choking the ways that wind 'Monget the proud piles, the work of human kind. Thy golden sunshine comes

From the round heaven, and on their dwellings lies And lights their inner homes; For them thou fillst with air the unbounded skies. And givest them the stores Of occan, and the harvest of its shores.

Thy spirit is around, Quickening the restless mass that sweeps along; Voices and footfalls of the numberless throng. Like the resounding sea, Or like the rainy tempests, speaks of thee

And when the hours of rest Come, like a calm, upon the mid-sen brine Hushing its billowy breast, The quiet of the moment, too, is thine;
It breather of Him who keeps
The vast and helpless city while it sleeps.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Dr. ISAAC BAKER died in Marlow, Oct. 16. aged 77. He had filled a large place in this community for many years. Forty-five years he was a practicing physician. Several times he had represented the town in the State Legisla-ture, and had been much in public life. But "Christian is the highest style of man," and Dr. B. had been a professor of the religion of Jesus over twenty years, and a pillar in the church. His house was the itinerant's home, and his hand was open to supply his wants. His ample pecuniary means enabled him to do much for promoting the interests of religion, and the church in this place has been greatly indebted to him for assistance which it would have been hard for them to have struggled along without. But he has gone to his rest, and his family (one of whom is Prof. Baker, of the Biblical Institute, Concord,) the church, and the community in which he lived, deeply feel and mourn their loss. His exit was peaceful. He had a firm trust in the merits of the Savior. A. Folsom. Marlow, N. H., Nov. 25.

Sister SILENCE COMSTOCK left us, as we trust for the church triumphant, Oct. 10, aged 56 years She had, for thirty years, been a follower of the Savior, and it may be emphatically said, "re-joiced in tribulation." Her physical sufferings were protracted and severe. She was ready and waiting for her departure. Marlow, N. H., Nov. 25. A. Folsom.

Sister MARY ANN M. RICE, daughter of Br Marshall S. Rice died at Newton Centre, Nov 18, aged 20 years. She devoted herself to God age of 14. Her course as a professor was distinguished by great uniformity and con-sistency. Her attendance at the Eastham camp meeting, in August, was greatly blessed to her There seemed reasons to believe that on that occasion God specially prepared her for the great change then so near. Her sickness was short and severe, but was borne with patience and resignation. Much, very much, might be said of denarted worth, in this notice. Few persons her age had stronger hold on the affections of a large and increasing circle than the departed .-Her accomplishments, natural disposition, and consistent piety, won for her imperishable esteem. The unusual concourse in attendance on the funeral occasion, showed how deeply they sympathized with the bereaved family, and he highly they held in estimation her whom they could see no more. She is gone, but her exam-J. SANBORN. Newton, Dec. 15.

Br. BENJAMIN PINDER, of this city, fell asleep in Christ, Dec. 11, aged 56. His disease was schirrus in the stomach. He found the Savior 18 years since, and joined the M. E. Church in Newburyport, Mass., the place of his former residence, and for the most of the time since has held the office of class-leader, which he resigned a few months ago, on account of his health. experience during his illness was not characterized by those extatic feelings and luminous views which some have been favored with, but it was like the receding sun of the soft summer evening, characterized by holy confidence in the Savior. sweet resignation, and lamb-like meekness. Said his bereaved companion, "I have not heard a murmuring word escape his lips during all his A wife and five children survive him, one of which is a member of the - Confer ence. His last words were, "It is all well." Bangor, Me., Dec. 16. N. D. GEORGE.

CIVILIZATION AND DECAY.

Even Guizot admits that the period of the greatest apparent civilization is often the period "No one, for example, will deny, says this author, "that there are communities high the social state of man is better than it others which yet will be pronounced by the unanimous voice of mankind to be superior in poin of civilization." Guizot instances Rome in the days of the republic, at the close of the second Punic war, and Rome in the Augustine age, in illustration of this truth. "The first period." he says, " was the moment of her greatest virtues, when she was rapidly advancing to the empire of the world; the latter was the period of her highest civilization and her decline, instances, also, France in the 17th and 18th centuries, as superior in civilization, yet inferior in social order, to England and Holland, which agrees with the view we have taken of Scotland and France. We might add to this statement an explanation of the case, not noticed by Guizot, and which illustrates the influence of Christianity upon civilization, the fact that a far purer faith prevailed in the 17th and 18th centuries in Hol-land and England, than in France, which proves what we have before urged, that Christianity ex-ercises a more direct influence upon government and social order than upon civilization, which i restrains rather than stimulates.

Need I remind you of the history of the nations that have flourished and fallen, to prove that the increase of wealth, luxury, population and commerce, all indicia of a high civilization are so far from being foundations of security tha they are and ever have been the precursors of the ruin of nations? This proves the divine origin of that religion, which, placing bounds to the desires of men, restraining ambition, repress-ing pride, and inculcating the lesson of labor and frugality' opposes the tendency to an excessive and ruinous civilization, in which the debasement

of the lower classes, the effeminacy miscalled refinement, and selfishness of the higher orders, come to sap the foundations of public virtue and national security. The increase of wealth, population, commerce, and territory, instead of susulation, commerce, and territory, instead of sustaining imaginary theories of progress and perfectibility, lead us back in the light of history and experience to the uniform causes of national corruption and ruin. Do I speak without proofs? Go visit the marsh where Babylon once sat, the glory of nations! Go read the lessons recorded in the broken arches of the hundred gates of Thebes! Visit, Marius-like, the ruins of Carthage! gaze upon the fishermen's nets hung out thage! gaze upon the fishermen's nets hung out to dry where the merchant-princes of Tyre once who writes at all, unprovided with this most ecotrafficked with the world! Let Persepolis, or nomical of all pens. One export of one thou-Palmyra, or Alexandria, or Athens, utter their sand gross has been made to England, where estimony! Or if you want a crowning demonstration, visit Rome, and gaze upon the shrunken spectre that haunts the places of her departed glory! Besides, it is not learning, or civilization, or the knowledge of this world, that can elevate man to that high position which, assuming to have attained, he ever finds has eluded his grasp, and which is not to be won by earthly weapons or hu-

That the day will come when the voices heard by the shepherds in the plains of Galilee, pro-claiming "peace on earth, and good will to men," shall break upon the ear of every child of Adam, in every dark spot on the globe, is a hope justified by the promise of Him who has given to his Son the heathen for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the carth for a possession. What most parts of the earth for a possession. What wealth, and civilization, and commerce, cannot do for man, Christianity can do. The Star of Bethlehem, shining on amid a darkness that might be felt, or amid meteors which have dazzled only to destroy, is to become a sun of righteoussness to our fallen world, chasing away the night of centuries, fallen world, chasing away the higher of glory. and then, restored to the moral image of his Maker, man shall walk once more in Eden, and the voices of earth shall mingle again with the anthems of heaven, as when the morning stars do not reflect on the anatomical fact that the sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy !—Dr. Lord's Address.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FEMALE DELICACY.

which the well-being of the rising generation is sentence of death, requesting to see him without deeply interested, no apology will be offered for delay, as his sentence was to be carried into efplainly stating some instances in which the female delicacy is lost, and the sister graces retire to make room for a rude train. And how far mothers may feel themselves to blame for Grayson, who had been a witness at Blake's such displays of their daughters, perhaps they trial, and had a similar note of his own, bu will endeavor candidly to decide. Miss Consequentia has reached her seventeenth

and has been for some time under the instruction head, when Grayson recollected having seen him of a fashionable and popular preceptor, and has so much improved as to be remarkably well satisfied with her own attainments. Her mother, "Well, Judge," said he, "I sent for you, to good, easy woman," is charmed with her daughter's spirit. "My C.," she often says, with I hang to-morrow?" great complacency, " is a girl of so much independence of thinking, that when once her mind hope—nothing can prevent your execution." s made up, no one can turn her; and she has tainly rather too bad that she does not mind a word I say." "Not at all too bad," replied Miss C.; "you old people have such ant.quated ways of thinking.'

The Misses Vociffere are the daughters of highly accomplished-can sing and play wellfeel a great deal of dignity, and have such high notions of delicacy, that, to be seen in a night cap, or repairing an old garment, or mending a walking through the streets, the loud and boister said: "Is this true, Judge, upon your honor? ous laugh, the vulgar stare, the stentorian question and answer, attract the astonished gaze of confusion, seeks to hide its blushes.

any of the Christian enterprizes of the church of der, and sentenced him to death." which she is a member, because they must necessarily sometimes place her in a prominent attitude before a scoffing world, which will excite professing female ought to shun." And yet the newest fashion is readily complied with by her, although that fashion require a shortening of the dress, or an exposure of the shoulders.

The Misses Loquacity are fine girls, but such as he said, turning to the Judge,-" ment of the company who visit at their parents' mother, in her zeal that her daughters should not of the sin of murder as you were-more inno appear awkward in company, uses them to the cent than you are now." etiquette of the parlor, whilst she superintends the refinements of the kitchen, as displayed in the luxuries of the table,) they talk on all subjects; himself, whilst the condemned felon stood oppoand, as many persons, from motives of positions to air.

"Yes, old man," said he sternly; "you have "Yes, old man," said he sternly; "you have and, as many persons, from motives of polite- site him, looking at him with a cold, indifferent wise and womanly, and are consequently constantly guilty of great indelicacy of manners.

GOLD PENS.

A letter from the New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier contains the following interesting statistics of the gold pen manufacture:
The controversy about gold pens waxes rather warm, the dealers trying to undersell each other, but I followed him up; I grappled with him, and until a pen and silver case can be bought for stabbed him. As I did so, I heard the clatbusiness, by the way, is a striking instance of the bushes, which grew at the road-side. At rapidity with which, in this country, a Yankee moment, Blake came up, and found Wickliffe notion grows up to be a matter of mercantile im- lying dead in the road. You know the rest portance. It is only nine years since the first gold pen was manufactured, and now they are only attempting to draw the knife from the man't numbered by thousands weekly. I well remember using silver pens previously to 1835, but they the murder." were without hardened points or elasticity, and soon became useless. In 1838, Rev. Mr. Cleveland conceived the idea that pens might be made are a liar!" of gold, which would be better than quill pens, and more economical, although made of such gain by a lie? To-morrow I die." costly material. He communicated his ideas to Brown, who improved on them, and was the first claimed Grayson, pacing the cell, and wringing maker of gold pens in this or any other country. his hands. "God in mercy grant it may be maker of gold pens in this or any other country. After Brown came Bagley, and then a dozen other makers, such was the demand for the article. Bagley is the most extensive manufacturer. Surprising as it may seem, he employs a capital of \$80,000 in the business. His expenses are \$1,000 per week. A house made a contract with the extreme agitation of the one, and the with Brown and Bagley in the early stages of the business, for all the pens they made, and thus had a monopoly of the business for three years. They sold \$75,000 per annum of this article, midst of his paroxysm of remorse, that it even nearly one half of which was profit. Bagley overawed the criminal, said — "You are one then went on, and has made a rapid fortune. His whose life has been a tissue of falsehood and pens rank the first in the market, although the crime. You must prove what you have said, or Richelieu" pen, made by E. Watson & Co., is I'll not believe it." equally good. They possess, in the highest degree, the requisites of durability and elasticity, are made of the finest material, and finished in at the trial; for I was there too. I'll now tell you the most workmanlike manner. In the manufact what occurred at the spot of the murder, which ture of pens, the gold is first rolled out in rib- you did not mention, but which I saw.

they sell for a guinea a-piece.

EDUCATION OF THE HEART.

It is the vice of the age to substitute learning for wisdom-to educate the head, and forget that there is a more important education necessary for the heart. The reason is cultivated at ar age when nature does not furnish the elements necessary to a successful cultivation of it; and the child is solicited to reflection, when he is only capable of sensation and emotion. In infancy, the attention and the memory are only excitstrongly, by things that impress the senses, and move the heart; and a father shall instil more solid and available instruction in an hour, spent

extinguishing all other lights in the blaze of glory, discipline they have undergone. The mind seems to have been strained; and the foundations for insanity are laid. When the studies of maturer years are stuffed into the head of a child, people

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

In the Democratic Review for Nov., 1842, here was an account of the trial of Harry Blake, for murder, who was convicted upon circumstantial evidence, and hung. About three months after his death, the Judge who presided This being a practical subject, and one in at the trial, received a note from a prisoner under costed him; he recognized him to be Calet equally at a loss to know the meaning of the Miss Consequentia has reached her seventeenth summons. They both entered the cell together year. She is the daughter of Christian parents, The prisoner did not move, but only raised his

see if you can't get me out of this scrape; mus

The Judge shook his head. "It's idle to "An application might be made to the highes great decision of character, although it is cer- authorities," said the prisoner. "Pardons have come, sometimes, even on the scaffold."

"None will come in your case," replied the Judge; "it is needless for me to dwell on you offence now; but it was one that had no palliation; and you may rest assured, that whateve the first merchant in the city—are said to be may have occurred in other cases, no pardon will come in yours. In fact, I understand that an application has been made for one, by your counsel, and has been refused."

The features of the prisoner underwent n stocking, would put them in a flutter not easily change; nor did the expression of his face alies allayed; and yet frequently, when riding or in the least. But, after a moment's pause, he "It is," replied the Judge.

"Then I know the worst," replied the crim the passing traveler; and delicacy, stripped of ral coldly; "and I will now tell what I have to its leaves, drops its head as if ashamed, and, in communicate, which I would not have done, while there was a hope of escape. You," said Miss Fastideo thinks it highly indelicate for a female to be attractively and publicly engaged in of young Harry Blake, who was accused of mur-

"And you," said he, turning to Gravson, " were tude before a scoffing world, which will excite one of the witnesses against him. You swore attention and remark, which, of all things, a that you saw him stab Wickliffe. On your testimony, principally, he was hung." "I was," replied the old man; "I saw him with my own eyes."

The prisoner uttered a low, sneering laugh talkers !- know all news, and, as the entertain- sentenced an innocent man. And you," said he, turning to the other, " swore a falsehood. Harry house usually devolves upon them (for their Blake did not kill Wickliffe. He was as innocent

> The old man staggered as if he had been struck, and leaned against the table to suppor

blood and perjury on your soul; for I, I," said he-stepping forward, so that the light of the lamp fell strongly upon his savage features-" murdered William Wickliffe! I did it-thank God, I did it! for I had a long score to settle with him. But Blake had no hand in it. I met Wickliffe on that afternoon, alone, with none to interfere between us. I told him of the injuries he had done me, and I told him that the time had come for redress. He endeavored to escape The first pen I bought cost \$5. The ter of horse's hoofs, and leaped into a clump of The tale he told was true as the gospel. He was breast, when you came up and charged him with

"Good God! can this be possible!" ejac alated the old man. "It cannot! Villian, you

"Pshaw!" replied the man. "What could "I don't believe it-I don't believe it!" false! that this dreadful sin may not be upon my

mental agony of the other.

At last, the old man stopped in front of him and, with a calmness so suddenly assumed, in the

bons, and then cut with a die to the required shape, the points put on, and then ground down to the required nib. The points are irridium, a new metal formed with platinum. The points are all imported, generally, without the ceremony of an introduction to the Custom-house, and cost

attempted to pull the knife from his breast, but it offer these hasty hints. To contribute, when was covered with blood, and slipped through called upon, is not to discharge one's whole duty. ground, and, going to a bush on the road-side, fortunate fellow creatures, and there are many broke off some leaves and wiped your hands upon them, and afterwards the handle of the knife. You then drew it out, and washed it in a small suffering in silence and obscurity, unwilling, from puddle of water at the foot of a sumach bush. false pride, perhaps, or nervous apprehensions of As you did so, you looked round at Blake, who disgrace and shame, to let their real condition be that moment to send you to keep company with tion. Our informant said that his heart frequenty Wickliffe; but I saw all, even when you stumbled at the pictures of distress that came under

Mercy, mercy, Harry !'

a Harry." The old man clasped his hands across his face, ceeds from alms-seeking. and fell senseless to the floor.

It is needless to go into the details of the prisoner's confession, which was so full and clear, that it lest no doubt on the mind of the Judge, that he was guilty of Wickliffe's murder; and that Harry Blake was another of those who had gone to swell the list of victims to circumstantial evidence.-New York Mirror.

AN EASTERN EVENING.

BY ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Evening comes on; arising from the stream, Homeward the tall flamingo wings his flight, And where he sails athwart the setting beam, His scarlet plumage glows with deeper light. The watchman, at the wished approach of night, Gladly forsakes the field, where he all day To scare the winged plunderers from their prey, With shout and sling, on yonder clay built height, Hath borne the sultry ray.

Hark ! at the golden palaces, The Bramin strikes the hour. For leagues and leagues around, the brazen sound Rolls through the stillness of departing day, Like thunder far away.

NIGHT IN THE DESERT.

BY THE SAME.

How beautiful is night! A dewey freshness fills the silent air, No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain Breaks the serene of heaven; In full-orbed glory yonder moon divine Rolls through the dark blue depths. Beneath her steady ray The desert circle spreads, Like the round ocean, girdled with the sky.

EFFCTS OF NOT KNOWING FRENCH.

Not long after the general peace, when all classes of English travellers, learned and unlearned, polished and unpolished, flocked to the be called a blind bigot, one who cannot and will continent, in search of the classical and the not see, is still harder. Never mind, however. picturesque, one of these pilgrims met a com- Try to keep your temper, and may be you will panion, sitting in a state of most woful despair, live to prove the falsity of their assertious.

Kindred to moral courage, cultivate presence of clear water of the lake, and then sat down on this stone to consult my guide book. To my astonishment, I found there that the water of this lake is very poisonous! O, I am a gone man; minutes to live; remember me to ---." fish. "Is that the meaning of it?" "Certain-ly." "I never was better," said the dying man, Mr. Villars." leaping up, with a countenance radiant as the sun on a fine May morning. "What would have become of you," said his friend, "if I had not met you?" "I should have died of impernot met you?" fect knowledge of the French language."

THE DIFFIDENT POOR.

BETTER DAYS, AND FALLEN FORTUNES.

" O, 't is a god-like privilege to save."

larly entitled to the consideration of the benevo- tleman of piety and virtue, who was at the the changes of fortune to toil day and night at the be read on that morning.

*After this, Mr. Duche, unexpectedly to every cases, too, are not rare, as such of our citizens which filled the bosom of every man present.

until death, in mercy, snatches them away.

But, much might be done for the timid and Sortes Virgilianæ, or Sortes Homericæ, or especdiffident poor, such as we have described, by the lially the Sortes Biblicæ, it would be thought provgenerous, the kind-hearted, and the persevering. idential.' Scarcely a week goes by, that we do not hear of Here charity, and who contribute thousands each year, o our many laudable institutions. But we fear that the donations thus given, and in a spirit so generous, seldom reach the diffident and more sensitive, who rather hide their sorrows, than expose them to the common gaze. We fear that it is the sturdy beggar, the victim, in many cases, of his own imprudence, that is generally the recipient; and that, while he is eager to receive. ruined trader, the deserted widow, escape attention, and also escape assistance. It is merely to

was standing with his arms folded, and said, known. Only yesterday, we heard of an instance, Don't be uneasy about me, Caleb; I did'nt kill in which the grand-daughter of an eminent scien-Wickliffe, and don't intend to escape." At one tific American, one whose name is familiar to all, time, you were within six feet of where I was. was compelled for a whole winter to depend uply like lucky you didn't find me; for I was ready at on the facilities afforded by a charitable institubled, and dropped your gloves, as you mounted his eye in the course of duty-he being manager your horse."

"God have mercy upon me!" ejaculated Grayson, "this is all true. But one word more. I heard Wickliffe, as we rode up, shriek out, a reputable character, and to toil even beyond their physical capabilities, in the hope of avoid-"He was begging for his life-my first name ing a public appeal, and the torture, which, to the sensitive, who have seen better times, pro-

"Ah! little think the gay, licentious proud, Whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround, They who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth, And wanton, often cruel riot, waste; How many feel this very moment death, And all the sad variety of pain.

How many pine in want, and dungeon's gloom; Shut from the common air, and common use Of their limbs. How many drink the cup Of haleful grief,-or eat the bitter bread

Penn. Inq.

MORAL COURAGE.

The following remarks are from House's Sketches for the Young, a work just published, containing a vast fund of information, and abounding with fine moral reflections. The author is quite a young man; and his work ought to be in the hands of every young person in the country :-Never be afraid to do right, because somebody will laugh at you. Never do wrong, because that somebody will applaud you. Never be ashamed of an old hat, if it is well brushed, and the best you have; nor of an old coat, if to get another you must go in debt for it to the tailor. Dig potatoes, hoe corn, maul rails, carry mo

tar, do anything that is useful, rather than be in-dolent; and don't skulk behind some tree, or creep into a hole, for fear some simpleton will see your patched clothes, and laugh at you. Let people understand, and plainly, that your body and your mind are your own. If they can-

not stoop to labor, you can. If they have no brains, you have, or, at any rate, are trying to get mers, with whom any man, however exalted his

You will, now and then, have people come to the door, or to the window, to peep at you as you pass along. Let them peep and be satisfied .-You will, as often, have to pass the corners of streets, the fronts of shops, and certain other resting places, and be stared at by a group of verdant youths and taterdemalions, congregated there for the special purpose of cracking jokes and insulting decency. Pass on, hold up your head, and let the poor flies buzz. Their day will soon be gone. You will sometimes be called a blind bigot, for

defending a few principles, which you have thor-

of one of the mountain lakes of Switzerland. — mind; in other words, acquire a readiness to turn With great anxiety he inquired the cause of his to good the occasions for speaking and acting. suffering. "O," said the latter, "I was very Aim at self-command, and if caught in a predicabot and thirsty, and took a large draught of the ment of any kind, make the best of it. I will give

plain hearing, mildly replied, "Let rank, and not on account of my merit, you should me see the guide book," said his friend. Turn- have said Mr. Villars." The Gascon little thinking to the passage, he found, "L'eau du lac est ing his general was so near, replied unabashed, '-the water of the lake abounds in "Well-a-day, nobody says Mr. Cæsar, and I

THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.

The subjoined extract of a characteristic letter from John Adams, describing a scene in the first Congress, in Philadelphia, in September, 1774, shows very clearly on what power the mighty men of old rested their cause. Mr. A. thus writes

to a friend at the time: -"When the Congress met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with prayer. It was opposed by Mr. Jay, of New York, and Mr. While all classes of the unfortunate and the Rulledge, of South Carolina, because we were so indigent are entitled to sympathy and assistance, divided in religious sentiments-some Episcopathe diffident, shrinking, and unobtrusive poor, the lians, some Quakers, some Anabaptists, some many who have been brought up in the lap of Preshyterians, and some Congregationalists-that luxury and ease, who "have seen better days," we could not join in the same act of worship. and who have been reduced to poverty and want Mr. Samuel Adams rose, and said, that he was by overwhelining misfortune, seem to us particu- no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any genlent and kind-hearted. The world is large—these time a friend to his country. He was a strange cases are seldom known. The timid and the in Philadelphia, but had heard that Mr. Duche modest would rather suffer in silence and without (Dushay they pronounced it,) deserved that chara murmur, than express their sorrows and trials acter, and therefore he moved that Mr. Duche, an to the heartless and the cold. We have reason Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read to know that in Philadelphia there are hundreds prayers before the Congress, to-morrow morning. of this class, hundreds who have seen better days, The motion was seconded, and passed in the members of families, who formerly stood high in affirmative. Mr. Randolph, our President, waited influence, and in the enjoyment of all that wealth on Mr. Duche, and received for answer, that if could give. But they have been reduced, have his health would permit, ae certainly would. Acbeen compelled to resort to some humble means cordingly, next morning, he appeared with his of employment, with the object of earning their clerk, and in pontificals, and read several prayers, daily bread; and not having been fitted by habit in the established form, and then read the Psalter for hard labor, the task, even when they can find for the seventh day of September, a part of which abundant occupation, is irksome and toilsome in- was the 35th Psalin. You must remember this deed. We have heard of widows, the daughters was the next morning after we had heard the ruof men who, in their " palmy days," were among mor of the horrible cannonade of Roston. It our leading and influential citizens, compelled by seemed as if heaven had ordained that Psalm to

use the expression, at their fingers' ends. These body, struck out into an extemporary prayer, who have familiarized themselves with the annals must confess, I never heard a better prayer, or of the poor, and have had opportunities of visit-ing the narrow alleys, and more impoverished Dr. Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, sections of the city and country, can well testify. such ardor, such correctness and pathos, and in People of this condition cannot be induced to go language so elegant and sublime, for Congress forth on the highway and beg. Their feelings for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, revolt at such an exposure; and hence, they lin- especially the town of Boston. It had an excel ger on, month after month, and year after year, lent effect upon every body here. I must beg you to read that Psalm. If there is any faith in the

Here was a scene worthy of the painter's art. some touching case. There are, we are aware, It was in Carpenter's hall, in Philidelphia, a buildmany of our citizens who dedicate much of their ing which, (we learn by a recent article,) still time and means to works of humanity, whose survives in its original condition, though now sachearts and purses are ever open to the appeal of religiously converted, we believe, into an auction mart for the sale of chairs and tables, that the forty-four individuals met, before whom this service was read.

Washington was kneeling there, and Henry and Randolph, and Rutledge, and Lee, and Jay; and by their side stood, bowed in reverence, the Puritan patriots of New England, who at that moment had reason to believe that an armed soldiery was wasting their humble households. It was believed that Boston had been bombarded and destroyed They prayed fervently "for America, for Congress, for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, remind the benevolent of such cases, that we and especially for the town of Boston." and who

van realize the emotions with which they turned nploringly to heaven for divine interposition and id! "It was enough," said Mr. Adams, "to selt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into he eyes of the old, grave, pacific Quakers of ?hiladelphia."—Newark Daily Advertiser.

REMINISCENCES OF DR. CHALMERS On entering Kilmany on Sabbath morning, [

was informed that Mrs. Chalmers had, during the preceding night, presented the Doctor with his first child. On meeting him, I adverted to the circumstance, and inquired how Mrs. Chalmers and the child were getting on. He replied "They were as well as could be expected; but I could not have conceived that an event of this kind, would have occasioned such a stir, that so many persons would have been employed about it, and there would have been such running up and down stairs, and from one apartment to an other; and all this bustle about bringing into the world a creature not three feet long." I observed that no bustle would be more cheerfully submitted to, than that which takes place at the birth of a child, whose unter helplessness makes so irresistible an appeal to our sympathy and tenderness. And, as to the child not being three feet long, we must estimate its value as we do that of a young tree, not by the smallness of its dimen. sions, but by the size that we expect it to attain. "There may be some truth in that," said the Doctor, smiling; "but really, such a bustle as the house was thrown into by this affair, I was quite unprepared to expect."

Of the bewilderment to which contemplative persons are liable, the Doctor exhibited a ludicrous instance, by coming on one occasion from Kilmany, to Cupar, with a pair of stockings, of which the one was quite a different pattern to the other. The person on whom he had called, and from whom I had the anecdote, pointed out to the astonished Doctor the mistake he had com-

Dr. Chalmers' toilet was soon despatched. To the advantage which dress gives to the external appearance, he was quite indifferent. He might have been seen walking about Kilmany in such faded habiliments as would have made a person who did not know him suppose that his condition was a large remove beneath that of a clergyman. On one occasion, when walking to Cupar, with my brother, I encountered the Doctor on the Kilmany road, and stopped a few minutes to converse with him. -When I overtook my brother, who had gone forward, he said that he wondered how I had become acquainted with the beadle of the parish. "The beadle!" I exclaimed, "don't judge by the outward appearance. He is the minister of the parish, the celebrated Dr. Chalrank, might be proud to be acquainted."

A specimen of caligraphy so difficult to decipher, as that of Dr. Chalmers, I believe it would not be easy to find. His letters were as shapeless, so unlike those they were designed to represent, that you would have been almost tempted to think that he intended to mystify his meaning, and perplex his correspondent. I once received a letter from him, which nobody to whom showed it could read, and which, I believe, would have baffled all my attempts to do so, had I not been previously acquainted with the subject to which it referred.

Studious persons are sometimes surprisingly gnorant how to act on ordinary occasions. Dr. chalmers came home one evening, on horseback, and, as neither the man who had charge of the horse, nor the key of the stable could be found, he was for some time not a little puzzled, where to find a temporary residence for the animal. At last, he fixed on the garden, as the fittest place he could think of for the purpose, and, naving led the horse thither, he placed it on the garden walk. When his sister, who had also been from home, returned, and was told that the key of the stable had not been found, she inquired what had been done with the horse. "I took it to the garden," said the Doctor. "To the beds will be destroyed." "Don't be afraid of that," said the doctor; "for I took particular care to place the horse on the garden walk.' "And did you really imagine," rejoined the sister, " that he would remain there?' doubt of it," said the Doctor; "for so sagacious an animal as the horse, could not but be aware of the propriety of refraining from injuring the products of the garden." "I am afraid," said Miss Chalmers, "that you will think less favorably of the discretion of the horse, when you have seen the garden." To decide the controversy, by an appeal to facts, they went to the garden, and found from the ruthless devastation which the trampling and rolling of the animal had spread every part of it, that the natural philosophy of the horse was a subject with which the ady was far more accurately acquainted than her learned brother. "I never could have imagined," said the Doctor, " that horses were such senseless animals."-Hogg's Weekly Instructor.

ORIGIN OF ENGLAND'S NATIONAL

DEBT. The Democratic Review says that "the existing debt had a most fitting commencement, viz.: an agreement to pay a theft of Charles II. At that time there was a kind of money, issued by goldsmiths as a 'receipt for coin' lodged with them on deposit. Charles, always in a strait for money, and surrounded by a most profligate set of men, was unable to horrow-his credit was gone. He therefore, with his worthy condjutors, contrived to create a panic, during which he induced gold smiths and merchants to lodge their money (£664, 263,) in the exchequer for security. As soon as this was done, he abstracted the money and spent it in his revels. This sum, bearing six per cent. interest, commenced the English debt.

The people of England have paid interest on the money Charles stole, and gave to his women £40,000 per anuum, for one hundred and eighty one years, making £7,240,000, or \$32,000,000, and the debt is no nearer extinguished than before. Gradually increasing during the eighteenth century, the debt arose to £262,463,043 in 1793. In the following twenty-two years, which is the estimate for the life of a generation, it was increased to £540,000,000 sterling.

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Vol. XIX.

TRACES OF TH Within the to include the w from the expuls Paradise, until t the ark, and m within the lim commenced, as But, although erable length, c

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and honored in as pointment. Already, too, w ployed as a number such as we shall h duce hereafter. 1 himself because of him, and feared th would slay him, th taken on him sever ferred from hence, nated this use of t cline to a differen agreeable to God's creature, in order should adopt and his creature, rather occasion; and, the employment by the them some institut have been derived. ject is confirmed much, in his own c when he says, "If fold, truly Lamech conclude, then, tha if not much more t

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event of the age. the history of this e is remarkably precis Here, then, if anyw traces and indication as we believe and tr will be found very c endeavor to exhibit from the occurrence in as concise and pl The attentive reader that there are a nun considerable care; explain and connect In doing this, it wil pecting them, firs throughout the year bered in a continued year; and then to 1 done, the places in may severally be co upon a supposition v In pursuing this inq ticular to advise the in these early period reckoned as containi consequently, as bei that these records prove this. We pr

fore the 17th day of year of Noah's life, day itself. Now, th found to be the 40th latter the 47th. 2. seen that the flood earth - that is, it ra nights, the last of v 87th day of the year viii: 4, it will be see 150 days and that or month, the ark rester two days will be for the 197th day of the will be found a day of the tenth month, the year. 5. In G found four days descri ty days after the mor that on which the ray other three as occur 325th, and 332d day vii. 13, will be found the first month of the and which, carrying series of numbers cor would be the 361st

is described the 27th

which, according to

days referred to in the

days described - the

1. In Genesis vii: